

# THE TIMES

Britain seeks urgent reforms for battery hens, page 3

The royal wedding in The Times



Many special features on the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, including a 76-page free colour magazine, will be published in The Times next week.

Monday: The Times guide to the world's monarchies. Our regional correspondents report on how the wedding will be celebrated outside London.

Tuesday: A colour magazine commemorating the wedding. It includes a personal reflection by the Archbishop of Canterbury and articles by Lady Steves, Charles Douglas-Horne, and Anthony Holden.

Wednesday: An extended report of the television interview with Prince Charles and Lady Diana by Angela Rippon and Andrew Gardner and a special guide to the events of the day, with Philip Howard pinpointing the highlights for television viewers and spectators.

Thursday: A special souvenir edition.

Today, in the continuing series of articles on preparations for the wedding, John Witherow reviews the "anti-wedding" day (page 2) and Alan Hamilton writes a profile of Michael Shee, press secretary to the Queen (page 12).

## Uneasy peace as PLO and Israel pledge ceasefire

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

An uneasy peace settled on the border between Lebanon and Israel tonight after a ceasefire involving Israel and the PLO. The ceasefire, which was announced in Jerusalem by Mr. Philip Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy, who has been shuttling between the two sides, brought a halt to two weeks of hostilities.

The two sides communicated their respective positions to President Reagan and Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Fighting in the border region dropped to a trickle two hours after the Israeli agreement was announced in Jerusalem by Mr. Philip Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy, who has been shuttling between the two sides, bringing a halt to two weeks of hostilities.

The fragility of the ceasefire was emphasized tonight when a round of rockets was fired into the south Lebanon village of Clea, in the Christian enclave controlled by Major Haddad. Three residents were said to have been wounded.

Asked for the PLO position on the cessation of hostilities, Palestinian officials said this had been communicated to Dr. Waldheim, and that Mr. Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, was still waiting for a reply. But the officials said Mr. Arafat had already told United Nations intermediaries that the guerrillas would observe a ceasefire if the Israelis did the same.

Major General William Calaghan, commander of the United Nations Truce Forces in Lebanon, and General Emmanuel Erskine, the coordinator of United Nations forces in the Middle East, have raised between Mr. Arafat and Dr. Waldheim the need for the United States to recognize the PLO and, therefore, no direct talks have been held with the Palestinian leader.

Mr. Habib arrived in Israel this morning from talks with Saudi Arabian leaders in Jeddah, and went immediately into conference with Mr. Mansour Began, the Israeli Prime Minister. Mr. Habib had earlier visited Lebanon, and a special Israeli Cabinet meeting was held to consider the proposals he had brought from the two Arab countries.

Mr. Habib said after the meeting: "I have reported to President Reagan that as of 13.30 hours local time, all hostile military activities between Lebanon and Israeli territory will cease." Mr. Began then said: "The Government of Israel endorses this statement."

Other Israeli officials appeared to emphasize the temporary nature of the ceasefire, saying that Israel wanted to have time to analyze the political and security situation.

In Beirut, officials denied speculation that the Lebanese Government had made any concessions to achieve a cessation to the fighting. They said the new arrangement was the outcome of pressure on Israel by the United Nations Security Council and other international powers friendly to Lebanon.

The United States and Saudi Arabia have been coordinating their efforts to put an end not only to the Israeli-PLO fighting, but to the Syrian-Israeli conflict over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. While Mr. Habib was trying to handle the missile issue from the Israeli end, Saudi Arabia was leading an Arab diplomatic drive to deal with the crisis.

It is generally believed here that Washington, through Mr. Habib, has managed to persuade Israel to give Arab diplomacy a chance to make progress on the domestic Lebanese level, which would inevitably put some constraints on the military activities of the PLO in Lebanon.

A four-state Arab League committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria and Lebanon, is scheduled to meet in Beirut tomorrow to resume its efforts at finding a settlement to the six-year-old Lebanese crisis.

Jerusalem: By nightfall there had still been no significant breaches of an agreement which could have far-reaching effects for the stability of the Middle East. (Christopher Walker writes).

As soon as details of the ceasefire were announced in Jerusalem, there was considerable scepticism among opposition politicians about the claimed non-involvement of the Palestinians. This scepticism is expected to provoke bitter political exchanges next week. Mr. Began had earlier been accused of boosting the status of the PLO through the Israeli air raids, of the past fortnight.

Israeli sources today claimed Israel will continue her reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. The sources also claimed that any attempt by the Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon to reequip or redeploy their long-range weaponry would be regarded by Israel as a breach of the agreement.



Mrs. Nancy Reagan greets onlookers at the United States Ambassador's residence in London last night.

## Full engagement book for Mrs Reagan

By John Witherow

In between times she will meet friends, lay a wreath at St. Paul's in memory of American Servicemen, visit the Harlem Ballet, the Spastics Society and call on Princess Margaret.

She is also due to take tea with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother tomorrow. The Queen Mother is reported to be out of bed and recovering after a minor infection caused by a small infected ulcer on her shin.

The weeklong visit will be the longest period the first lady has spent apart from the President in 23 years, and her press secretary said she is already missing him and telephones daily.

The reason for her early arrival in London was to fit in all the engagements and because the Prince, who she has met three times, asked her to the polo match, when he plays for England II against Spain.

Mrs. Reagan is evidently delighted to be attending the wedding. She has already selected her dress, which is almost as closely guarded a secret as the design for Lady Diana's wedding gown.

Her favourite colour is said to be red but there is no likelihood that she will be wearing such a dress on Wednesday. Details of the robe will be revealed on Tuesday, the day before the world gets to see Lady Diana's dress.

"We do not want to compete with the bride", her press secretary added.

She has been to Britain on four previous occasions, each time with her husband.

Royal interview, page 2

## Labour and TUC map their path to expansion

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

An outline plan by which a Labour government would hope to work with the trade unions to restore full employment in an expanding economy was presented by Mr. Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr. Len Murray, TUC general secretary, at a joint press conference in London yesterday.

It was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee and is to be put before the congress and the party conference in the autumn.

"We do not say it solves all the problems", Mr. Foot said more than once. But the document was proof, he said, that there was an alternative to the present horrific situation.

On the central question of incomes, there is a clear readiness, indeed a commitment, to discuss wages, something that has not happened in recent years in documents drafted by Labour's national executive committee alone.

Expansion will require "a new national understanding", the authors say at the outset, which demands an agreement on the distribution of income and wealth; and, later: "Negotiators... should have regard to the impact of settlements on prices."

The occasion for such negotiations was a "national economic assessment" of the prospects for growth and the division of resources.

It would "embrace such issues as the share of national income going to profits, to earnings from employment, to rents, social benefits, and other incomes."

But the phrase "incomes policy" was taboo at yesterday's press conference. Mr. Foot disowned it. And Mr. Murray, when asked where could be found a word without "incomes" as a meaning, replied: "negative was contemplated, he said."

The policy document says the objective is to bring about a return to full employment as early as possible. The holy grail is identified early as "investment-led growth". A new price commission, it says, is the essential basis of an agreed policy to control inflation.

"national economic assessment", as it took shape yesterday, amounted to the permanent involvement of the unions and employers in running the economy and in planning public expenditure and social services.

Mr. Foot said: "I would hope that, before introducing a budget, there would be proper discussion with the trade union movement." It would become a proper, regular arrangement and would have, he hoped, a big influence on the Government's fiscal and financial policies.

The document commits Labour again to import controls, but again in more careful terms than the national executive on its own might have chosen.

It calls for "import penetration" on an industry-by-industry basis, enforced by a range of measures including tariffs and quotas (Mr. Murray said the TUC would press for import controls on motor vehicles, for instance).

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Leading article, page 13

## Whitelaw gives police 13% rise

By Stewart Tandler and Donald Macintyre

The police have been awarded a 13.2 per cent pay rise after a government decision to ignore cash limits and honour the terms of Lord Edmund-Davies's formula linking police pay to the average earnings index.

The announcement by Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, came as firemen were promised similar protection from government limits. Their Labour-dominated local authority employers had agreed to honour the fire service pay formula in November.

The police award will add to the sense of grievance felt by civil servants and ambulance men but appeared unlikely last night to upset the prospects of a settlement by either group at 7.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Ministers were undecided until a few weeks ago whether to honour the police formula, given their commitment to containing public sector pay, but reached a decision in the light of the dangers to which the police have been exposed during the recent riots.

The official side of the police joint negotiating board has made it clear to the Police Federation, which represents lower ranks, that it is to examine whether to continue honouring the present formula in future years, under a clause in Lord Edmund-Davies's 1978 report, which permits reconsideration by either side.

But it also cited the special position of police in being forbidden by law to strike and affirmed that any change would be by negotiation. Police pay should continue to be linked in some form to general earnings levels, it said.

The decision to honour the pay formula for 32,000 firemen, whose current qualified basic rate is £126 per week, arises from the May council elections after which the Conservatives lost control of the employers' side of the National Joint Council for the Fire Service.

A police constable with 15 years' experience at present earns an average annual salary of £7,848. Pay for a qualified ambulanceman (average earnings) is £6,878, for a fireman (average earnings) £7,020, and in the Civil Service an executive officer grade four (computer programmer) earns £5,206.

Mr. Robert Croy, Labour MP for Keighley, last night tabled a Commons question to Mr. Whitelaw about the rise (the Press Association reports). He said: "It is a slap in the face for nurses and civil servants when they see that the police get virtually what they want without asking."

It leads one to the suspicion that the Government see the police as their main instrument of policy in the future, containing trade unionists and any people who are making any sign of protest."

## Home phone bills to rise by 13% in November

By Bill Johnston

British Telecom has announced a proposed increase in tariffs which will raise the average residential customer's bill by about 13 per cent while raising the business subscribers' by half that amount.

The effect on the average residential bill of £36.55 is an increase of £5 a quarter and on the average business bill of £211, an increase of £14.50.

The proposed increases will take effect from November. Although they represent an average increase in customers' bills of 9.5 per cent, there is a substantial readjustment in favour of business.

A statement issued by the corporation said: "We have kept our promise not to increase prices within 12 months of the last increase in November 1980."

"The extra cost of the proposed increases will fall more heavily on residential customers, with higher charges for local calls; but there are reductions for international services and there will be favourable changes for some trunk calls later in 1982."

It has been widely predicted that British Telecom at an early opportunity would seek to adjust their tariffs.

British Telecom has about 15 million residential subscribers and 4 million business users. The businesses generate about 60 per cent of the corporation's revenue.

Included in the proposals, which have been presented to the Post Office Users National Council, are two options. One is an increase in rental over the year of £8 and the other £6 but with higher charge for some calls.

According to the corporation, since the period October 1975 Telecom prices have increased by 34.5 per cent against a rise in the retail price index of 106.4 per cent. However, before that period, the telephone charges had increased substantially.

British Telecom states that rising costs over the past 12 months make the new tariff changes inevitable.

Chart, page 17

## Mitterrand at nuclear base

President Mitterrand visited France's nuclear submarine base at the Ile Longue near Brest and dined on board the submarine Terrible. The trip was his third to a major strategic defence establishment, and was to emphasize his socialist government's determination to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

Page 4

## By-election joy for alliance

The alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats was euphoric after analysing the previous day's by-election victories in London borough of Lambeth two safe Labour seats were gained. Labour's percentage share of the vote there was more than halved, as was the Conservatives'.

Page 2

## Tugendhat slates budget 'folly'

Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, the EC's budget Commissioner, has angrily denounced the compromise budget proposals for 1982 produced by the ministers' council as a "folly". He said the way in which the draft budget had been produced was "shallow and insensate", and that cuts had been made with no discussion of their merits.

Page 4

## West considers new Polish aid

New loans to Poland are being considered by leading European central banks to help the country buy raw materials and food. The banks' move follows Polish requests at the end of June for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m from 15 Western nations.

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## £10m riots bill

The four days of rioting in Liverpool could cost taxpayers £10m, with a police bill of £4m and compensation claims of £6m. Mr. Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, told the police committee his force had only 400 special riot helmets, one fifth of their needs.

Merseyside docks plan, page 2

## M6 faults report

The Government has accepted a report concluding that hearings on the Midlands Links viaduct on the M6 work properly and do not need wholesale replacement. Poor workmanship is blamed as a likely cause of some faults and several recommendations are made.

Page 3

## £14m for horse

Robert Sangster, the racehorse owner who paid \$3.5m (£1.8m) for a yearling in the United States this week, has been offered \$30m (about £14m) by American breeders for Storm Bird, who has yet to race as a three-year-old.

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Face-to-face between Mr. Habib and Mr. Began in Jerusalem.

## MP reselected despite sons' schooling

From Our Correspondent

Despite leaving criticisms for sending two sons to a public school Mr. Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, was reselected as prospective parliamentary candidate by his constituency management committee last night.

The man, who was 37 for Mr. McNamara and 24 for the only other nomination, Mr. Elliot Morley, a Hull city councillor who had the support of the left.

Both Mr. McNamara's sons won places at the Roman Catholic Ampleforth College, north Yorkshire, on music scholarships.

Mr. Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, was reselected by his constituency party in Leeds, East as their prospective parliamentary candidate last night by 39 votes to six.

Israel's sea raid, page 4

## Innocent man in rape case freed after 30 months

A man who was described as a beast after he was convicted two years ago of raping a 10-year-old girl, Guidé, cleared by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Lawton ordered the immediate discharge of Mr. Edward John Covill, aged 32, who has spent 30 months in jail.

Mr. Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in custody since March 1979 and given a six-year jail sentence after his conviction in Birmingham on September 26 the same year, had his conviction quashed and sentence set aside.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr. Justice Thompson and Mrs. Justice Heilbrunn, said there was no doubt that Mr. Covill, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, had been the victim of a miscarriage of justice.

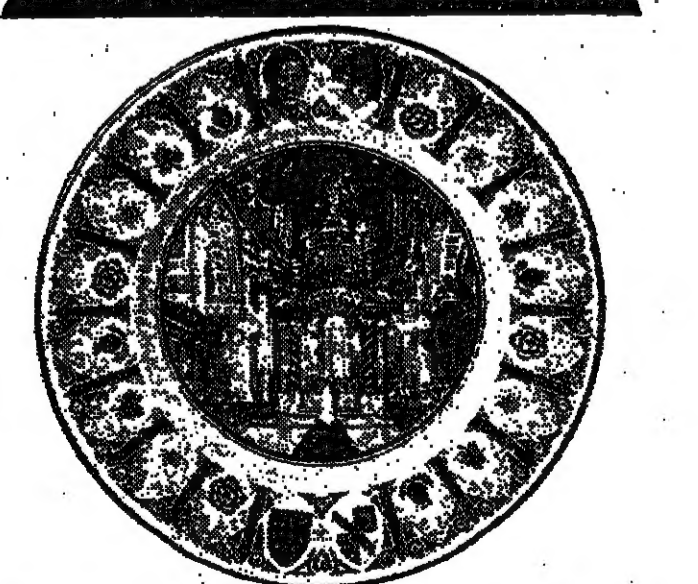
The judge praised the team of 12 policemen from the Warwickshire force whose intensive inquiries after the file was reopened in January this year, led to the prosecution today announcing that Mr. Covill's appeal would not be opposed.

Mr. Covill's first action after his release was to thank two of the officers who cleared him, Supt John Atkins and Det Sergeant Graham Sutherland.

He said: "I am so grateful to them; but for their investigations I would still be in prison. I am really looking forward to going home and having a champagne celebration."

"My friends believed I was innocent throughout and supported me. In fact the whole town was behind me", he added before walking out into the Strand bedecked with flags and bunting for the royal wedding.

Mr. Covill was described yesterday as being of low intelligence and often seen walking in the streets of Stratford with his mother. His ordeal began after the attack on the girl in Shot-



## Coalport's Royal Wedding Plate

Collectors of Coalport China the world over eagerly await the special pieces that Coalport produce to commemorate special Royal events and anniversaries.

This beautiful bone china plate, depicting the actual Wedding Service inside the Cathedral, is an outstanding piece from a leading name.

Within a hand-painted outer band of 22-carat gold there is an elaborate border depicting the four National Flowers - The Rose of England, Daffodil of Wales, Thistle of Scotland and Shamrock of Northern Ireland. The border also contains the Royal portraits and the respective Coats-of-Arms. On the reverse is a full commemorative backstamp. Diameter: 10 1/2" (27 cm). Price: £33.25 incl. VAT and insured carriage, post & packing.

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## Big rise in jobless graduates

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The unemployment rate for university and polytechnic graduates this year is expected to jump to between 15 and 20 per cent, three times higher than the rate two years ago. There are already signs that the dearth of suitable jobs is causing a "brain drain".

Figures to be released at the end of next month show that of nearly 70,000 university graduates last year whose destinations were known, more than 8 per cent still had no job by the end of December compared with only 4.9 per cent the preceding year.

The comparable unemployment rate for some 11,000 students who graduated from polytechnics last year was more than 11 per cent, compared with 7.3 per cent the previous year.

Both the figures for the universities and the polytechnics apply to first degree students only and exclude overseas students.

Mr. Tony Raven, chairman of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, said yesterday that on present trends he expected the overall graduate unemployment rate this year to be 50-100 per cent higher than last year.

That would mean that between 15 and 20 per cent of graduates would still be without any kind of job six months after graduation.

The number of graduates taking jobs abroad is still a small proportion of the total; but the sharp increase in numbers is causing concern. Figures so far unpublished show that the number going abroad doubled from 700 in 1979 to about 1,400 last year.

As usual, those with arts degrees are having the greatest difficulty finding jobs. The unemployment rate last December among the 1980 arts graduates was 13 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women, compared with 9 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women graduates in social studies, 9 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women graduates in the pure sciences, and only 5 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women in the applied sciences.

Job vacancies are well down on 1979. The worst affected areas appear to be the mechanical engineering industry where the number of vacancies are down by more than a half; commerce, other than banking and insurance, where they are down by two-fifths; electronics and computing, down by nearly a third; and the construction and manufacturing industries, down by a fifth.

University results service, page 6







Opposition sets out recovery proposals

# M6 viaducts safety report accepted by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has accepted the conclusion of a consulting engineer's report that the bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts of the M6 are functioning as intended and that there is no need for wholesale replacement.

The report, by W. S. Atkins & Partners, is one of four commissioned by West Midlands County Council, acting for the Department of Transport, to allay public fears about the safety of the viaducts.

The report says that so far all the problems encountered appear to relate to failures of the beddings. Bearing friction may have been a factor in these failures; but a more likely cause was poor original workmanship.

Inspections had shown that many beddings had not been compacted properly and the

voids left, combined with the action of salt water, had hastened their failure. A series of jacking tests on the bearings, which support the beams on elevated sections of the motorway, showed they were doing the job they were intended for.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday described the report as reassuring. But he said he had accepted several recommendations from Atkins & Partners to avoid trouble in future.

One of those was that the structure should be monitored twice a year and inspections should concentrate on deck joints, shear walls, bearings and beddings, and look for signs of distress at the base of pier columns.

The report also proposes that

more jacking tests should be carried out to establish a broad trend in friction values at the bearings. On another recommendation, that bearings should be greased when the piers are replaced, Mr Clarke said that would be given further consideration and a decision made soon.

There has been a series of faults in the viaducts in north Birmingham over the past few years. The first was severe cracking of the asphalt over the buried joints, causing deep cracks in the road surface. That has continued, and joints are still being replaced.

More recently, inspections have revealed trouble with the beddings on the bearings. In many places the mortar was found to be breaking away and gaps had appeared under the bearing plates.



Mr Dan Summy, from Texas, 142 ft up the Glomar Challenger's drilling derrick.

## Drilling to the centre of the earth

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Southampton

The lump of granite jutting up from the Atlantic 300 miles west of the British Isles, to form the tiny, barren Rockall island, is the destination of the deep sea research drilling ship, the Glomar Challenger, which sailed from Southampton today.

Although the voyage's main purpose is to add to understanding of the minerals and forces shaping the earth's crust, the underwater plateau surrounding Rockall is an area that industrial geologists are eyeing for oil exploration when they are next forced to move into waters deeper than the North Sea.

In contrast, the scientific explorers on Glomar Challenger have deliberately chosen spots for drilling where they are least

likely to strike pockets of oil and gas. For their ship is not equipped for the surges caused by bore holes tapping reservoirs of hydrocarbon.

But the analyses of the core samples of sediments and rocks taken from depths between 500m and 1,000m below the seabed provide a guide to commercial geologists about past conditions that influence the formation of hydrocarbon reservoirs.

On the pure research front, the project enables exploration in a new scientific discipline, referred to as palaeo-oceanography, to be extended into British waters. This area of study is yielding remarkable fossil evidence about changing climates, about the progressive cooling of the earth which led

to the ice ages, and how the oceans are in a state of constant change.

Scientists from Britain can work on these subjects by examining the ocean bed near the British Isles with the unique equipment on the Glomar Challenger, as a partner to the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.

The Glomar Challenger is 10,500 tons and 410ft long. She has a drilling derrick 142ft above the deck for lowering up to 25,000ft of drill pipe in 90ft lengths to the sea floor.

Since the start of the international drilling project 38 researchers from Britain have filled scientific berths on the Challenger for exploration in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean.

## Chemicals ship made safe after blast fear

From Nicholas Timmins, Shoreham

Attempts were being made yesterday to establish why a cargo of drums containing highly volatile toluene leaked on board a Dutch freighter, leading to the emergency evacuation of 300 people from their homes for hours around Shoreham harbour near Brighton.

The evacuation was carried out at dawn amid fears that the Frisian Star's mixed cargo of chemicals, including 20,000 gallons of flammable liquid, might explode causing widespread damage.

About 12 tons of liquid nitrogen were vaporized and pumped into the ship's holds at 8 am yesterday to produce an inert atmosphere before the hatches could be safely opened to ventilate the lethal cargo.

Yesterday afternoon firemen and safety experts with breathing apparatus were checking hundreds of drums to find the leak.

In the emergency police said that a four-mile stretch of the A259 was closed and at 4 am 300 people living within 500 yards of the harbour were evacuated from their flats and houses in coaches and ambulances to a community centre and a church hall. Light aircraft were barred from over flying the area and Brighton power station, near where the ship was moored, ceased generating for a time.

At midday Thursday the crew smelt the toluene leaking. Toluene, one of the ingredients of the high explosive TNT, is also widely used as an industrial solvent, in glues and in the rubber and plastics industry.

About 155 tons of the chemical in 856 drums were on board, with drums containing about 50 tons of methyl ethyl ketone, another flammable solvent, and other goods in containers.

The 3,000-ton ship, bound for Turkey out of Antwerp via Shoreham, where it was due to collect other cargo, was given permission to put into Shoreham where it was moored a mile from petrochemical storage tanks in the harbour.

Specialists from the Health and Safety executive, Department of Trade, local authority and fire brigade crews from West and East Sussex were called in to deal with the spill, which except for the captain, his wife and the first mate, left the ship.

At 6 am the liquid nitrogen was pumped into the ship's hold by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. The area was reopened at about 10.30 am.

Deputy fire officer Michael Rogers, aged 41, was risked his life to save the town from possible devastation, was hailed as a hero last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr Rogers went alone into the pitch-black hold of the Frisian Star. It was his task to pump the liquid nitrogen into the ship's hold to prevent an explosion.

## Science report Doubts on filter cigarette safety

By Our Medical Correspondent

The marketing of filter cigarettes in large numbers began in the 1950s and their popularity rose in the 1960s with growing public awareness of the health hazards of smoking. Filter cigarettes were, and are still, widely assumed to be safer than those without tips. Is that belief soundly based?

Of the thousands of constituents of tobacco smoke, tar is thought to cause lung cancer, and either nicotine or carbon monoxide or both to increase susceptibility to heart disease. Without doubt, filter cigarettes reduce exposure to tar and lower the risk of lung cancer, although not by much.

Their effect on heart disease has proved less easy to determine. The latest data come from the famous Framingham study, which has monitored the health of the inhabitants of this town in Massachusetts since 1948. Questions were first asked about use of filter cigarettes in 1963. Follow-up since then has shown, as would be expected, that the non-smokers had less heart disease than the smokers. That difference has been most marked in men under the age of 55, in whom deaths from heart disease have been twice as common in smokers as in non-smokers.

Surprisingly, more detailed analysis has shown that heart attacks were marginally more common in smokers of filter cigarettes than of non-filter cigarettes (after allowance was made for other factors such as age, blood pressure, or blood cholesterol).

One explanation could be the effect on smoking behaviour of "mild" cigarettes. Smokers tend to adjust the frequency and depth of their inhalations so as to maintain a consistent amount of nicotine in the blood. They take deeper puffs from low nicotine, low tar cigarettes than from stronger ones. In such circumstances, the amount of carbon monoxide inhaled may rise—and there is growing evidence of the link between carbon monoxide and coronary artery disease.

The Framingham researchers are careful not to draw unwarranted conclusions from their findings. The implied promise of the filter cigarette is, they say, that it removes the "dangerous" toxins and is "safer". There is no evidence that the filter cigarettes of the 1950s and 1970s conferred any protection from coronary heart disease. Source: *Lancet*, July 18, 1981, vol 2 p 109.

## Factory farming crisis Britain to press EEC for urgent reforms

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Britain will have a rare chance in the final months of this year of influencing progress throughout the European Community towards eliminating the most criticized forms of factory farming.

When meetings of the EEC council of farm ministers resume late in September, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will take the chair until the end of the year. That role will give him authority to write the ministers' agenda.

Members of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture have given him six months to produce evidence of advance throughout the Community against cruelty to calves, chickens and pigs. Meanwhile, the animal welfare lobby led by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will campaign at Westminster for the select committee's suggested reforms to be written into British law.

Despite vigorous lobbying behind the scenes, the farmers failed to regain the initiative and the select committee eventually demanded changes in many methods of keeping livestock in buildings.

Chickens: The committee concentrated on battery chickens, which have succeeded in veiling calves in recent years as the main target for welfare campaigners. Almost all of more than 50 million egg-laying hens kept on British farms are housed in battery units, comprising tiers of cages ranged in long sheds.

The standard cage used in Britain measures 20in by 18in, and usually contains four or five birds. The conditions in which battery birds are kept are controlled by voluntary codes of practice. Welfare campaigners, led by the RSPCA, want a ban on battery cages. Sir Richard Butler, president of the NFU of England and Wales, said: "The poultry industry demands its retention. Any other system is bound to result in greatly increased egg prices."

## Bus groups to be investigated

By a Staff Reporter

Four publicly owned bus companies are to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as part of the Government's attempt to increase efficiency in the bus industry.

The select committee of the House of Commons yesterday, has been made on the initiative of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

The inclusion of the West Midlands undertaking does, however, reflect government concern at the policies of the recently elected Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council, which intends to cut fares by 20 to 25 per cent and give free transport to the unemployed.

The Government feels that, rather than increase the burden on ratepayers and taxpayers by cutting fares, bus companies should be looking at ways of keeping costs down by improving efficiency.

It hopes that the monopolies commission investigation, which starts in the autumn and is expected to take six months, will identify areas where savings can be made.

The choice of City of Cardiff Transport is also important because a change in the law last year has enabled private companies to run buses in the city and the monopolies commission will be able to assess the merits of the rival systems.

CK Coaches, which operates a private bus service in Cardiff, said yesterday that it was being forced to lay off drivers because of spiteful tactics by the city council (Our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Mr Keith Morris, managing director of CK Coaches, said that the city council had used ratepayers' money in a deliberate attempt to undercut his company on valuable school contracts.

The council replied: "Our tenders for the school contracts were lower than those of CK Coaches because of our efficiency and not for any other reason."

They include an end to grants for building factory farms, a ban on exclusively liquid feeds for calves, better government-backed training in welfare for farmworkers and regular farm inspections by state veterinary surgeons.

The select committee's report is one of the most radical official documents about farm animal welfare to be published in Britain. It marks an important victory for the animal welfare lobby over the highly disciplined political machines of the farmers' unions.

The committee concluded after taking evidence for eight months that ministries responsible for agriculture were much more interested in yields and profit than in welfare. "We have a feeling that welfare is still regarded as a tiresome complication engendered by vocal sentimentalists who need to be placated at minimum cost to producers' profits", the Conservative and Labour MPs on the select committee observed.

The farmers' unions realized as early as January that the initiative in the committee's deliberations was slipping away from them. The knowledge came when Mrs Fiona Dalrymple, convener of the pigs committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, said that shoppers would not pay extra for meat and eggs produced away from factory conditions.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the committee, and a farmer for many years, said: "Will it interest you to know that following a visit of this select committee to an intensive veal unit in Normandy, I have not touched veal since, because of the way those calves are kept?"

Experiments on a government farm into economic alternatives, allowing birds more freedom, have been encouraged by the select committee to demand an ultimate ban on battery cages throughout the EEC.

Veal calves: Criticism of the system in which veal calves are penned in tight crates on liquid feeds throughout their lives has been muted by the growth in Britain of rooted yards where the animals circulate freely. The committee's report was a notable public relations coup for the company which has pioneered the new system.

But most veal sold in British restaurants is still bought from the much larger continental veal industries where tight crates and restricted feeding are widespread. The feed is controlled to produce white meat rather than pink, and Sir William called on British restaurateurs to abandon their "foolish addiction to excessively white meat".

Pigs: Pigslets and pigs free to roam in fields and orchards are increasingly rare. Most British pigs are kept in sheds where conditions in some have been condemned by welfare campaigners.

Just over half of sows which become pregnant are kept in individual stalls, often with concrete floors and steel bars. The advantages are that the animals cannot fight over their food or injure each other, and inspection is easy.

Welfare activists condemn close confinement of sows without straw bedding, on the grounds that it is cruel to an animal originally bred to root in and wander outside.

The council replied: "Our tenders for the school contracts were lower than those of CK Coaches because of our efficiency and not for any other reason."

## AGE LIMIT OF 16 ON SEX ADVICE

By a Staff Reporter

The impending government-backed campaign to encourage teenagers to seek contraceptive advice and combat growing numbers of unwanted pregnancies will not be directed at children aged less than 16, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

He said in a Commons written reply that the campaign, which the Health Education Council is due to launch in the autumn, arose from the Government's deep concern about the increasing number of unwanted pregnancies among unmarried teenage girls.

Ministers would be closely involved in decisions on the content of the advertising to ensure it did not encourage promiscuity or premature sexual activity. Advertising would probably be in national newspapers and magazines read by teenagers.

Unless there were exceptional circumstances, parents should be informed when advice was given to children, aged 16, Dr Vaughan said.

He had been asked for assurances about the campaign by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who was concerned about the harmful consequences of sexual intercourse among teenagers.

## IN BRIEF 'Whipping post' couple jailed

The father and stepmother of a girl aged five, who used her as a "whipping post", were sentenced at Swindon Crown Court yesterday to nine months' jail.

Judge Dyer was told that the girl had been selected for punishments, which included being beaten with a belt, put into a home-made straitjacket, and forced to eat mustard sandwiches.

## Crash kills RAF man

The navigator of an RAF Jaguar fighter died yesterday after he and the pilot crashed into the sea 12 miles off Hartland Point, North Devon. He was named as Flight Lieutenant Sean Sparks, a married man, stationed at Boscombe Down, on Salisbury Plain.

## £110,300 damages

Mrs Verity French, of Buckden, Cambridgeshire, whose husband, an amateur diver, committed suicide after being paralysed in a diving accident, was awarded £110,300 damages against Devon Area Health Authority by the High Court yesterday. Doctors at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, were found to have been negligent in failing to diagnose "the bends".

## Prisoners at camp

The first batch of prisoners arrived at Rollstone Camp, a temporary jail on Salisbury Plain, yesterday. The first 36 inmates will be joined by a further 324 low-risk prisoners in the next 10 days.

## Married at 82

Mr Beresford Carlisle Nightingale, a retired steel worker, of Redcar, Cleveland, married for the first time yesterday at the age of 82. He became the fourth husband of Mrs Edith Hogg, a widow aged 67, at a ceremony in Middlesbrough.

## Musical to close

The country and western musical *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas* is to close on August 22 after six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London. It is in its fourth year on Broadway.

## Carlisle not to intervene in UGC cuts

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that he would not intervene in the crisis facing technological universities, like Aston and Salford, over the proposed cuts in grant aid.

In a letter to Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, whose constituency covers Aston University, he said: "By a long standing convention, which has served us well, ministers decided how much is to be available for the universities as a whole but do not intervene in the allocation of that sum between universities by the University Grants Committee (UGC)."

"I believe that this system will have the confidence of the university world as a whole in a way that no other system of allocation by ministers or civil servants possibly could, and I intend to maintain it. Although I am always prepared to see individual members I do not however think it would be right for me to receive deputations from universities."

"Vice-chancellors who wish to make representations about the allocation of grants should do so to the UGC."

## PROBATION FOR GIRL'S ATTACKER

Michael Lawrence, a council worker, of Home Way, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, was placed on probation at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for attacking a schoolgirl.

Kathleen Brad, aged 14, had been found half-naked and unconscious with a fractured skull in a field yards from her home in Rickmansworth.

Lawrence, aged 30, had been found guilty, three weeks ago of causing grievous bodily harm with intent. Sentence had been adjourned for reports.

At yesterday's hearing Judge Llewellyn Jones said: "You have had a taste of what it is like to be locked up. The two doctors who looked at you said there is nothing wrong with you, nothing which should cause you to do this ever again." He placed him on probation for three years.

Earlier, Mr Robert Marshall-Andrews, Lawrence's counsel, had described his client as the village simpleton.

## Corruption query for law officer

By Stewart Teedler, Crime Reporter

Allegations that a detective was questioned that he was to be questioned by the Operation Countryman investigation into police corruption in London are to be raised with the Attorney General in the Commons.

On Monday in independent television's *World In Action*, programme on Countryman, it was said that members of the inquiry suspected that a detective constable was told by colleagues that he was to be questioned.

The man was named as Detective Constable Roy Leavers, who faced charges later. He was acquitted last month. The detective has denied that he was told he was going to be interviewed.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said that he had tabled a priority written question to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, which will be answered next week.

In the question Mr Price refers to a statement made by Sir Michael in February, last year, in which the Attorney General said there had been no obstruction by officers in London.

Mr Price has asked the Attorney General whether he would like to reconsider that statement.



Caged battery hens: The unacceptable face of animal farming?

## Minister rejects import ban on turkeys

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday refused to protect farmers by banning imports of cut-price turkey. When asked in Whitehall how he intended to protect the farmers, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "Protect them? They do not need protection."

He made it clear after a meeting with leaders of the turkey industry that he intended to seek redress through EEC institutions. Earlier this month he refused aid to chicken farmers to shield them from cheap subsidized egg imports.

Mr Walker told the delegation he had asked Mr Paul

Dalsager, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, for urgent action to trace and control the methods that enabled French processors to offer turkeys at less than cost price.

He said he recognized the urgency and had sought information from the French government. Mr Walker said: "He assured me that he would be pressing for an early reply."

Mr Walker was speaking after meeting Mr Raymond Twiddle and Mr Bernard Matthews, who are directors of two of the largest turkey firms in Britain, and senior officers of the British Turkey Federation.

They were reluctant to comment beyond saying they had briefed the minister. But when asked if he was satisfied with Mr Walker's actions so far to protect his industry, Mr Twiddle said: "What action has he taken?"

Turkey farmers in Britain were suffering from unfair competition which had pushed prices down. Mr Matthews said.

Farmers are worried because supermarket chains are delaying their usual early ordering for Christmas in the hope of securing cheap supplies from France.

### The Royal Wedding

The Crown Agents have great pleasure in announcing their official Commonwealth Omnibus Collection of Stamps to celebrate the wedding of HRH The Prince of Wales & Lady Diana Spencer

22 Commonwealth Countries will participate in this historic issue.

Brought together under the auspices of the Crown Agents, this special Omnibus collection is a fitting tribute to a unique Royal occasion with the following participating countries offering three individual stamps and an official First Day Cover:

Countries participating: Ascension Island\* Barbados\* Bermuda\* British Virgin Islands\* Brunei\* Cayman Islands\* Falkland Islands\* Falkland Islands Dependencies\* Fiji\* The Gambia\* Hong Kong\* Lesotho\* Mauritius\* Norfolk Island\* Pitcairn Islands\* St. Helena\* Samoa\* Sierra Leone\* Solomon Islands\* Swaziland\* Tristan da Cunha\* Vanuatu

With stamps specially designed by leading experts in the field of heraldry

Leading heraldic experts, Mr J. C. G. George, Garter Pursuivant of Arms and Mr Peter Spurr, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, have designed the border of each stamp showing the Prince of Wales' Feathers surmounting devices of the Order of the Garter and the Spencer family Coat of Arms. Within it, the high value stamps show an engagement day photograph of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, the middle value stamps depict a portrait or sporting photograph of His Royal Highness and the low value stamps illustrate

a wedding bouquet of flowers native to the country of origin. Arranged for each set has been prepared by John Waddington's Studio and the stamps have been printed by leading security printers in the U.K.

Each set authorised by its country's government

This is very much an official edition with face values relative to the normal rates of the respective countries and not especially inflated for the occasion. The Omnibus will be presented to H.M. The Queen for inclusion in the Royal Collection.

A souvenir to treasure and appreciate for years

Beautifully designed, this magnificent omnibus collection will give pleasure on aesthetic grounds; it commemorates a unique occasion of unsurpassable pageantry; and, there is every chance that the value of each set will appreciate in the years to come.

Obtainable from many stamp dealers, this Omnibus collection was released on 22 July\* and may be purchased now. It represents a unique tribute to the Prince of Wales and his bride and a memorable souvenir to treasure for years.

\*Released and Hong Kong will release on 29 July 1981.

Dealers stocking the Omnibus include:

Greater London: Vale, 21 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath S.E.3.  
David Field Ltd, 42 Berkeley Street, Mayfair W.1.  
Miss Hilman, Clarendon Rd, 124 Wain Lane NW2.  
Stanley Gibbons, 391 The Strand WC2.  
Manchester: Adam Beresford, 59 Piccadilly  
Salisbury: P.S. & A. Dawbarn, 15 Fisherton Street  
Scarborough: The Stamp Shop, 34 St. Nicholas Cliff  
Southampton: Rembrandt Philatelics, 21 High Street, Botley  
J. Sanders (Philatelist) Ltd, 5 & 7 Commercial Road  
Sheffield: D. R. Page, 15 Wilton Street  
Walsfield: Slater Colings, 74 Woodgroves Drive  
Weybridge: Harding & Head Ltd, 39 Baker Street  
Worcester: R. L. Jones, 40 Broad Street  
Newhouse Stamp Publicity (Northants) Ltd, 1 Colindale House, High Street.

Crown Agents



# Angry Tugendhat hits at 'folly' of budget ministers

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 24

To the fury of the European Commission, budget ministers thrashed out a compromise budget proposal for 1982 in the early hours of today. In essence it would mean an increase in spending of 4.4 per cent, compared with the 16 per cent suggested in the Commission's own draft budget.

In the course of the unusually long meeting, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the budget Commissioner, accused the ministers of dereliction of duty, warned them they were neglecting their responsibilities and described the compromise itself as "a folly".

His anger was caused by the fact that the ministers seemed unprepared to discuss the Commission's ideas for "bigger increases" in spending on the regional and social funds. When the final compromise was put to the vote, only Italy, Greece and Ireland—the countries with the highest regional problems—voted against it.

It was the first meeting chaired by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as Britain has just begun its six month stint as President of the EEC. It also proved one of the more difficult ones to chair, with member states taking an even more divergent view of things than usual.

As Mr Lawson said afterwards, everyone was aware the meeting was being held "in the shadow of Ottawa". There was, he said, a general reluctance to accept the Commission's proposals "very sharp increase indeed" at a time when the Commission was inconsistent with domestic needs to cut public spending.

Everyone was also sure that the European Parliament would be bound to exercise its right to increase the budget proposals when they were put before it in September.

Mr Lawson believed that at least there had been one positive step forward in that for the first time the Council had studied the Commission's proposal in the fashion suggested by the Parliament itself—and had agreed on a total reduction of 433m European currency units (about £238m) by use of a procedural device which will freeze this amount.

Mr Tugendhat seemed more angry than tired when he held his briefing later. In his prepared statement, agreed beforehand with Mr Gordon Thorne, the Commission's president, he said the draft budget was far from satisfactory and the Commission has not been able to associate itself with it.

There were two objections to the draft. The first was that the Council had cut the increases suggested to meet urgent priorities to levels whereby they no longer kept pace with inflation.

The second was that the cuts were made with no discussion as to their merits. Energy policy, industry, research and development policy had all been ignored and "the Commission considers that the approach

First Budget Council draft excluding farm price support (Commission proposal)

	Commitment appropriations (in millions of ECU)	Payment appropriations (in millions of ECU)
Regional fund	1,600 (1,940)	950 (1,120)
Social fund	1,000 (1,350)	729 (960)
Non-obligatory expenditure	1,745 (2,694)	1,645 (2,421)
Total	4,345 (5,984)	3,324 (4,501)

The commission estimates that the cost of the Council draft would be equivalent to about 0.85 per cent of the VAT rate, compared with the 1981 figure of 0.87 per cent.

## British hope to keep up the good work in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 24

General Sir Edwin Bramall, the British Chief of General Staff, is in Zimbabwe for discussions with political and military leaders on the future of the British military training team here.

With the process of amalgamating former Rhodesian security forces at an advanced stage, Sir Edwin will be examining the performance of the supervising British military advisory and training team (BMATT) and considering suggestions on its functions when the programme is completed.

It is understood that during his four-day visit Sir Edwin will also be seeking clarification from the authorities on the role of a team of North Korean military instructors expected here later this year.

The BMATT team of about 150 officers and NCOs has been in Zimbabwe since independence and has supervised the integration of about 33,000 former Zimra and Zetia guerrillas in 33 battalions.

Another 3,000 are undergoing training this month and, with thousands more still to be absorbed from temporary camps

## Kidnapped men set free by Red Brigades

From John Earle, Rome, July 24

The Red Brigades freed Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician responsible for earthquake reconstruction in the area, near Naples today, 12 hours after releasing Signor Renzo Sandrucci, an executive of the state-owned car manufacturer Alfa Romeo in Milan.

The fact that they have decided to free three of the four victims kidnapped in their "spring" campaign, Signor Giuseppe Talliercio, manager of the Montedison petrochemical plant at Porto Marghera near Venice, was "murdered" on July 6.

There remains Signor Roberto Paci, brother of an imprisoned Brigatista who has turned state's evidence. His family, after a Red Brigades communiqué that they would apply "revolutionary clemency", are hoping he too will soon be freed.

Signor Cirillo, aged 60, was found soon after 6 am, in the doorway of a uninhabited block of flats in Poggioreale outside Naples, opposite the rubble of a high rise building which collapsed in the earthquake of November 23.

He was thin and shaken, but otherwise in relatively good condition, according to a doctor who examined him on his return home to Torre del Greco. He spent the day trying to sleep.

Signor Cirillo had been in a "prison of the people", where he was "sentenced to death" but reprieved, since April 27 when a Red Brigades gang seized him on his return home from work, killing his driver and bodyguard.

Signor Sandrucci was also sleeping in his home in Milan today, after being found yesterday blindfolded and with ears plugged in a room of a house on the left bank of the Fiume Magenta in the Fiume Magenta area.

Inside was a tape recorder with a device timed to broadcast a proclamation as workers passed at the 5 pm change of shift. The reason for this did not start up.

The Red Brigades have announced that for Signor Cirillo's release they received a 1,450m lire (£245,000) ransom for financing funds and the Christian Democratic party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the Christian Democratic secretary, has tried to dampen controversy by denying this as a provocation. A member of the Italian Parliament, he said the ransom was paid, but by the party as such, but by "friends linked to the party".

With three of the four cases now solved, the aims and strategy of the Red Brigades are becoming clearer, as well as a certain symbolism used in underlining their defiance of the state.

This symbolism dates from the killing of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, whose body was found near the party's Rome headquarters. Judge Giovanni d'Urso was freed last January, near the Justice Ministry where he worked.

Signor Talliercio, found near the Mestre-Porto Marghera industrial area, was given no chance to live. His death showed that, after a period of successes against terrorism including the capture of Signor Mario Merlino, the Red Brigades were not to be taken lightly.

The "interrogations" issued by the Red Brigades of Signor Sandrucci have revealed them to be well acquainted with Alfa Romeo's labour union, and even more than releasing him outside an important industrial plant, have aroused controversy among the unions whether they are being penetrated.

The documents released by the Brigades to Signor Cirillo's captivity contained demands for releasing earthquake victims and for giving a role to the unemployed, and have similarly raised questions whether the Brigades are gaining support among the Naples underprivileged.

## REAGAN SON TARGET OF TERRORISTS

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, July 24

A plot to kidnap the ballet dancer son of President Reagan was averted yesterday, leaving the son of the President, Alexander Reagan, free of National Liberation Front (NALF) planned to seize Mr Ronald Prescott Reagan, who lives in Greenwich Village, New York, and hold him hostage for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

The planned kidnap was disclosed during the trial of an NALF leader in Chicago. Today the FBI said in Chicago that they had taken the allegations about the plot "extremely seriously" and the Secret Service had been alerted.

The young Reagan, who is a member of the Joffrey Ballet, already has a Secret Service guard. Alfredo Mendez, a former leader of the NALF, has changed sides after conviction for a bombing conspiracy.

During the trial, Oscar Lopez-Rivera for bomb offences, Mr Mendez said that an unnamed colleague had visited him in prison this year and told him about the plot. He also said that plans were being made to kidnap Administration officials.

## MALTA PLEA TO UN

New York—Malta has asked for meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss its dispute with Libya over maritime borders.



President Mitterrand aboard the nuclear submarine, Terrible.

## Digesting France's defences Mitterrand's nuclear lunch

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 24

President Mitterrand today lunched on board the Terrible, France's second oldest serving nuclear submarine, in a visit which comes after recent trips to the underground control room of the French nuclear deterrent at the Elysée Palace, and the Taverney control centre of the French strategic forces near Paris.

Today's visit to the nuclear submarine base at the La Hague, near Brant, and to the Terrible, which became operational in 1972, was meant to emphasize his Socialist government's determination to pursue the nuclear strategy laid down by General de Gaulle, and to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

During the election campaign, Mitterrand insisted that the nuclear submarine fleet should be increased from its present five to eight. The sixth ship, Indefatigable, will be operational by 1985. It was the subject of much controversy two or three years ago between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists, who accused him of

neglecting the country's nuclear defence because plans to construct it had been shelved.

Today, the President said he thought a seventh submarine, about which he had already made up his mind, would be sufficient for the foreseeable future. He emphasized that one should not move too fast in these matters.

"What is important is that the decision I shall take will make it possible to have three submarines constantly on patrol, and two standing by in case of need." At present there are two on patrol on a 12-month basis, and a third about 200 days a year.

It was essential, he said, to remain always above the threshold of deterrence. "The naval force thus developed will constitute an adequate nuclear capacity for France, the more so that at the same time we shall make progress in range, precision, depth, and means of communication."

He was referring to the new M4 multiple warhead missile, with a range of more than 4,500 kilometres and greater accuracy. It is to be fitted to L'Indefatigable, and after that, at intervals of 16 months, to all the others, except perhaps the first, the Requin, which became operational 10 years ago, and may be taken out of service.

Each nuclear submarine is equipped at present with 16 M20 single warhead missiles of one megaton and a range of 3,000 kilometres. Although the French forces have been cured of any temptation to intervene in politics since the Algerian war, the coming to power of the Socialists, with their stand on arms sales, on disarmament, on the suppression of the overseas intervention forces, and the shortening of national service, and on some aspects of military discipline, was viewed with some concern by many senior officers.

But both the President and M Charles Hergu, the Defence Minister, have bent over backwards in their defence of Gaullist military orthodoxy.

President Reagan today agreed to modest changes in his tax-cutting plan, but the White House left no doubt that he is prepared for a big struggle with Congress next week to secure a 25 per cent income tax reduction spread over three years, and large increases in business depreciation allowances.

Democrats in the House of Representatives are promoting a substantially different tax Bill to the one the President wants. The White House is planning to spend \$500,000 (€250,000) on a national radio advertising campaign to promote Mr Reagan's tax plans and he is also planning a television speech on the subject.

□ New York: A federal judge has upheld the controversial undercover methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Abscam political corruption case, and allowed the convictions of the seven defendants to stand (Adam Edwards writes).

Four congressmen, a New Jersey state senator, a city councillor, and a lawyer were found guilty earlier this year on bribery and conspiracy charges. The decision clears the way for sentencing, on August 13, of the defendants, who face maximum jail terms of five to 15 years.

The seven alleged that undercover agents oversteered their bounds by inventing a crime opportunity, committing perjury, selective prosecution, doctoring tapes and videotaping meetings.

Results were not expected for the next day or two. The size of the turn-out was likely to be the focal point of interest, after constant calls by the fundamentalists for people to vote as a sign of support for the regime.

In Bonn, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the Iranian embassy, chanting "no more mass murder in Iran". About 35 Iranians forced their way into the Iranian consulate in Munich and tried to send a protest letter to Tehran before police arrived—Reuters.

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda were given a red-carpet welcome with tribal dancers and a military guard of honour when they arrived at Nairobi airport for talks with President Moi of Kenya.

Both visiting presidents were accompanied by delegations of ministers and officials. No indication of the subjects for discussion was given before the talks began, at State House today but they were seen as a continuation of meetings held in Kampala in January. On that occasion, the other presidents affirmed their support for President Obote, who returned to power after elections last December.

## Journalists expelled

Colombo, July 24—Sri Lanka today expelled 25 Sri Lankan journalists for not having entry visas when they arrived here yesterday on board a Red Cross mercy flight carrying 160 Sri Lankan youths who had failed to obtain asylum in West Germany.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry said that the journalists had shown "a cavalier attitude towards Sri Lankan laws by not obtaining any entry documents or the clearance needed by all foreign visiting newsmen."

The journalists were confined to a hotel before being sent home today. Two news conferences arranged at the West German Embassy's request, were cancelled by the Government.—AFP.

## Palestinians claim Israeli seaborne raid was repulsed

From Tefik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

In an overnight operation, Israeli commandos landed from the sea on the Lebanese coastal town of Jiyeh, 12 miles south of Beirut, and engaged a Palestinian guerrilla patrol on the main highway for about three hours.

Two vehicles were ambushed and their occupants either killed or wounded. The exact number of casualties was not immediately available.

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the landing took place in the area, the site of a big power station, and said that Israeli soldiers attacked Palestinian guerrilla vehicles before returning to base safely.

The Palestinians said two gunships, a submarine, eight landing craft and helicopters were involved in the landing. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the guerrillas repulsed the attack with heavy artillery and rocket fire. "Only a few Israeli soldiers managed to reach the shore," it said.

Jiyeh is only four miles south of the town of Tyre, a Palestinian stronghold, which has been a target of repeated Israeli attacks from the air and the sea in recent weeks. The main highway between Beirut and Sidon has been the scene of a number of Israeli night ambushes against Palestinian vehicles and patrols.

In an apparent reprisal for the attack on Jiyeh, Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon opened fire in Kaysuta rocket fire on Caesarea, but no casualties were reported. Israel border guards returned the fire by shelling Palestinian positions in Hasbaya, Nabatiya, Tarnak and Tyre, Israel, jets had earlier bombed Hasbaya, where vital bridges were reportedly destroyed.

The Arab League defence council which met in Tunis last night to consider the situation in Lebanon, ended its four-hour meeting with a statement giving warning of a collective Arab action against the countries that continue to help Israel.

The council, comprising foreign and defence ministers of the Arab League's 20 member states, did not specify the nature of such action, but reports said it includes the possibility of using oil as a weapon.

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## Five killed as Iranians go to vote

Three Islamic revolutionary guards and two Iranians were killed in gun and bomb attacks in Tehran as Iranians voted yesterday for a president to replace Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Iranian State Radio, monitoring Tehran, said that five people were killed in a bomb attack on a bus carrying voters. Two civilians died in another bomb blast.

There were incidents at Iranian embassies in a number of foreign cities—including Vienna, Bonn, Munich and Ankara—as Iranian supporters and opponents of the fundamentalist regime clashed while casting their votes.

Mr Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian President-elect, was killed in a car bomb attack in Tehran. He was the only candidate to be killed in the election.

The state radio said, other areas of the country were calm during balloting and that Iranians had voted enthusiastically and in great numbers.

But Tehran residents reached by telephone said numbers were noticeably down on the Islamic republic's first presidential election. In January 1980, which gave Mr Bani-Sadr the job with 75 per cent of votes cast.

Yesterday's elections were called after Mr Bani-Sadr was dismissed as President and a milder-mannered chief of the armed forces last month when Muslim fundamentalists moved to eliminate all overt opposition.

Mr Bani-Sadr went underground, apparently inside Iran, after his removal and has since called for resistance against the regime.

Results were not expected for the next day or two. The size of the turn-out was likely to be the focal point of interest, after constant calls by the fundamentalists for people to vote as a sign of support for the regime.

In Bonn, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the Iranian embassy, chanting "no more mass murder in Iran". About 35 Iranians forced their way into the Iranian consulate in Munich and tried to send a protest letter to Tehran before police arrived—Reuters.

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda were given a red-carpet welcome with tribal dancers and a military guard of honour when they arrived at Nairobi airport for talks with President Moi of Kenya.

Both visiting presidents were accompanied by delegations of ministers and officials. No indication of the subjects for discussion was given before the talks began, at State House today but they were seen as a continuation of meetings held in Kampala in January. On that occasion, the other presidents affirmed their support for President Obote, who returned to power after elections last December.

Journalists expelled Colombo, July 24—Sri Lanka today expelled 25 Sri Lankan journalists for not having entry visas when they arrived here yesterday on board a Red Cross mercy flight carrying 160 Sri Lankan youths who had failed to obtain asylum in West Germany.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry said that the journalists had shown "a cavalier attitude towards Sri Lankan laws by not obtaining any entry documents or the clearance needed by all foreign visiting newsmen."

The journalists were confined to a hotel before being sent home today. Two news conferences arranged at the West German Embassy's request, were cancelled by the Government.—AFP.

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# Cordon of lorries to protect Springboks

From David Elias Hamilton, July 24

A cordon of cattle lorries and articulated trailers was set up around the vulnerable Hamilton rugby ground because of fears the police will be unable to hold back demonstrators tomorrow during the second match of the Springboks tour of New Zealand.

The police have a force in Hamilton of only 550 men and at a candle-light rally in the Square last night there were more than 1,000 protesters. This has worried the police because in the isolated town of Gisborne 400 police were stretched to the limit by no more than 200 demonstrators who broke their lines and pulled down a chain link fence topped by barbed wire.

The Rev. John Denny, chairman of the Hamilton anti-apartheid group, Citizens against the Springboks Tour, said that he believed the demonstrators would again break the police lines.

He refused to discuss the tactics of the protesters but said he believed they would stop the game, and simultaneous protests in other centres would render the rest of New Zealand unpoliceable.

The police regard tomorrow's match as a test of their ability to keep control during the remaining 14 matches of the tour. Superintendent Bruce Thompson, the Hamilton district co-ordinator, says the police presence at the ground will be adequate for a normal Saturday game to make people pay to go in.

It is a big ground, with a fence on three sides of the type torn down with ease twice previously, at the Gisborne match and at Auckland Airport when the Springboks arrived. The fence is rusty and particularly vulnerable because it adjoins a road.

The demonstrators believe that they can attract more than 5,000 people, which will outnumber the police 10 to one. They will try to spread the police out thinly and break through.

Superintendent Thompson said: "We have the experience from Wednesday's game. The hard core of demonstrators may not be any more than 200."

Mr Michael Law, the assistant national co-ordinator of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "On Wednesday, this country was unpoliceable. The same will happen tomorrow and again next Wednesday."

Mr Robert Walton, the police commissioner, has warned protesters that the police may not be capable of protecting people who force their way into rugby park.

Mr Michael O'Connor, the chairman of the Waitato Rugby Union, defended the decision last night to bring in the lorries to protect the ground: "This ground belongs to the rugby people and they are not going to have it disrupted by vandals. That's all the opponents are," he said.

Mr Abe Williams, the Coloured assistant manager of the Springboks team and secretary of the South African Rugby Federation, has made two attacks on his country's apartheid policy since arriving in New Zealand.

First he said: "It is wrong to keep people apart by law in South Africa". Then he condemned his Government further in another speech by adding: "In South Africa everyone is trying to shoot down culture and that type of tradition".

# Victims of 'crash' had been shot

From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 24

Bullet wounds were found in the bodies of three men who died on May 10 in south-eastern Spain while in the custody of Civil Guard policemen who were allegedly investigating terrorist activities, according to newspaper reports published here today.

The bodies of two of the men were exhumed yesterday near the northern city of Santander on the order of a judge, acting on the request of a lawyer representing relatives of the victims.

The wounds were part of the evidence the lawyer was seeking. Bullets were also found in the bodies, as well as in the body of the other man, exhumed several days ago.

The case has attracted considerable attention in Spain since it is the first one on record in which members of the Civil Guard — three altogether — have been indicted by a civil court for an offence presumably committed while on duty. They are charged with homicide.

It was first claimed that the three victims died when a car in which they were riding, driven by a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard, went off the road and crashed and burned near Almeria.

The original police version said the Civil Guard driver escaped but the prisoners were killed by accident. They were allegedly being taken to Madrid at the time, escorted by civil guards in two other vehicles, one behind and one in front of their car. The Civil Guard claimed that they were terrorist suspects.

**Correction**  
A report on Thursday on bomb explosions in Switzerland should have attributed possible responsibility to an Armenian, not an American, terrorist group.

# Reagan reassures Schmidt over nuclear missiles

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 24

President Reagan has moved to dispel widespread German suspicion by assuring Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in black and white of his firm commitment to negotiate a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In a letter dated July 17 President Reagan told the Chancellor he wished "to assure you in the clearest manner that I am absolutely committed to carry out this decision" (to negotiate). He said he expected the United States to be in a position to start negotiations between mid-November and mid-December this year.

Excerpts of the letter, received by the Chancellor a day before the Ottawa summit, were published in several West German newspapers today.

The letter was understood to have been accompanied by assurances from high quarters in Washington that President Reagan had authorized Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and him alone, to formulate and speak on American foreign policy. Any remarks from other Washington quarters, particularly about the sensitive issues of missiles and security, were just "noise", the West Germans were told.

The somewhat belated moves are of great importance to Herr Schmidt's Government because the growing anti-missile movement has been fuelled by contradictory remarks by high ranking United States politicians, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

They appear to be the result of efforts by West German leaders and, it is reported, by Mr Arthur Burns, the new

American ambassador in Bonn, to point out that the Americans were being seen as the "bad guys" and the Soviets as the "goodies" by many West Germans. Washington appeared reluctant to negotiate and irresponsibly bent on a dangerous arms race while the Soviet Union was clearly prepared to talk.

Now, the conservative *Die Welt* commented today: "Anyone who doubts United States willingness to negotiate is on Moscow's side".

Officials of the Social Democratic Party, the main coalition partner, believe that if negotiations start on time the West German anti-missile movement will have lost much of its impetus by the end of the year, and the chances of the SPD withdrawing its support at the next party congress in April will be virtually nil.

West Germany has clearly attached particular importance to Mr Reagan's written assurances (Reuters reports from Bonn).

The letter, said Washington, wished to carry out both parts of a 1979 "Nato decision to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise medium-range missiles in Western Europe in late 1983, while at the same time offering arms talks with Moscow."

Mr Haig, the Secretary of State, has said that the Soviet Union's 3,000-mile range SS20 nuclear missiles pose a new threat to Europe and give added impetus to negotiations.

United States officials estimate that at least 250 SS20s have been deployed and more are being stationed at the rate of one a week. Nearly two-thirds of the missiles are aimed at Western Europe.



# Baby trade ring uncovered

Bogotá, July 24.—Colombian secret police have uncovered a criminal ring which sold 500 children to couples in the United States and Europe for up to £7,500 each.

Some children were sold with their parents' consent but others simply disappeared. The ring operated from 1976 until earlier this year but police have been able to identify only 40 of the children involved, some of whom are pictured above.

Señor Vasquez Morales, a lawyer who worked for the Institute of Family Welfare, has been arrested in connexion with the case.—AP.

# Judge raises boycott of Athens newspaper

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 24

An Athens judge issued an injunction today ordering Greek newspapers to end their boycott of the low-priced daily newspaper *Avriani* until the case is heard next month.

The Greek newspapers union and the country's two distribution agencies stopped handling *Avriani* this week on grounds that their revenue from its sale was insufficient.

*Avriani*, an eight-page evening paper that specializes in alleged scandals, sells for the equivalent of 5p. After winning a legal battle against a government-fixed floor price of 15p for Athens daily papers, it claims to have the fourth largest circulation in Greece.

The other 13 larger Athens newspapers, continue, with one exception, to sell for 15p. By the distributor it entitled law the distributor is entitled to one-third of the selling price of any newspaper or magazine, whatever the price.

At a press conference today the *Avriani* management complained of harassment and accused the newspapers of acting on the behalf of their competitors and the Government "in an attempt to muzzle our newspaper".

The paper's legal adviser compared the newspapers' demand to that of a restaurant waiter claiming the equivalent of the service charge for lobster for serving bean soup. "They are trying to close our paper down."

The *Avriani* publishers, the Kouris brothers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for defamation. One is serving a two-year sentence. The other, who is abroad, was given a longer sentence on similar charges.



Herr Strauss: not the force he once was

# Pressure on CIA chief to quit job

From Nicholas Hirst Washington, July 24

Pressure built up today for the resignation of Mr William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr Barry Goldwater, the veteran Republican senator, says he should be sacked if he will not resign.

Mr Bill Roth, a Republican senator, held a press conference to discuss his own call for Mr Casey to go, and Mr Daniel Moynihan, an influential New York senator, was planning another.

Mr Moynihan has already complained that the White House and Justice Department were refusing to help investigations into Mr Casey's business dealings.

President Reagan, however, reaffirmed that he was not changing his mind over continuing his support for Mr Casey when he spoke to reporters on leaving the White House to see senators today.

Mr Casey's position has been looking increasingly insecure since the resignation of Mr Mike Hugel, the man he appointed head of the service's covert spy operations, last week.

Mr Hugel was accused by two Wall Street brokers of improper business dealings in a long investigative article in the *Washington Post*. One of his accusers has since disappeared and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been called into investigate a missing \$2.5m from his firm.

Now Mr Goldwater, once one of the most right-wing candidates to win the Republican nomination for President, says that either Mr Casey should resign or be asked to go.

Mr Casey's own business dealings are being investigated by the Senate Intelligence Committee, of which Mr Goldwater is chairman.

The appointment of Mr Hugel as head of covert operations caused instant controversy because of his lack of experience for the job.

Of Mr Casey's decision to make the appointment, Mr Goldwater said: "That he appointed an inexperienced man to be, in effect, the nation's top spy was bad enough". He thought that the Hugel appointment was sufficient reason "for either Mr Casey to retire or for the President to ask him to retire".

# CHINESE CONSECRATE BISHOPS

From David Bonavia Hongkong, July 24

The Chinese Catholic Church, which is in conflict with the Vatican, today consecrated five bishops. Great play is expected to be made of the event by the Chinese media.

Bishops for the dioceses of Shenyang, Nanking, Suzhou, Tianzhu and Dali were consecrated in a ceremony at the Catholic Cathedral in Peking. Television cameras recorded the event.

Under pressure from the Communist Party, the Chinese Catholic Church has for the past three decades rejected appointments by the Vatican, and denounced the Pope for his recognition of the church in Taiwan.

Bishop Dominic Tang, who spent 22 years in jail until his release last year, aroused official ire in Peking by accepting a papal appointment as Archbishop of Canton during a recent visit to Rome. The Chinese church rejected him of his status as a bishop.

Peking's appointments today, the first for 18 months, are regarded as a further blow to Roman Catholic hopes of a reconciliation and a clear signal to the Pope that the Chinese church intends to maintain and consolidate its independence.

The consecration was the first involving more than one bishop since before the Cultural Revolution, during which all religious activities were suppressed.

Twenty-seven bishops took part in the ceremony, conducted in Latin and Chinese and backed by a choir and organ. A congregation of several hundred, mostly middle-aged women, packed the aisles of the cathedral, which was founded by Jesuits in the seventeenth century.

The appointments of the bishops were approved at a meeting in Peking of the Chinese Bishops' College, the church's ruling body, shortly after the Bishop Tang incident.—Reuters.

# Herr Strauss and a stubborn Culture Minister

## Monarch of Bavaria dented in press clash

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, July 24

Herr Franz Josef Strauss's image as a kind of absolute monarch in his native Bavaria has been badly dented by an unseemly clash with his highly respected Culture Minister.

After failing in his attempt to become Chancellor in last autumn's elections, Herr Strauss, who is 66, had withdrawn to Munich to devote himself to his job as Bavarian Prime Minister. The undisputed leader of the highly conservative Bavarian Christian Social Union, with an envied majority of over 60 per cent, the rumbustious Herr Strauss was assured of a prestige at home that he lacked elsewhere. But now, it seems, his authority, even in Bavaria, is not what it used to be.

Herr Strauss had long been funning over the *Münchener Merkur*, a local daily which had long unquestioningly supported his party but recently had permitted itself a little criticism. The last straw came when the *Merkur* reported that the party congress earlier this month was "not overly inspired" by Herr Strauss's speeches. Herr Paul Pucher, the editor, commented: "The post-Strauss era has begun."

That was nothing less than lese-majesty, Herr Strauss's own party organ, the *Bayerischer Kurier*, answered with a violent broadside accusing the *Merkur* of shabby attempts to sow political and personal discord in the party, personal maliciousness, and wild inventions for the purpose of damaging the party and its chairman. It pointed ominously to the *Merkur*'s business future and said darkly that an alternative — presumably meaning a more docile newspaper — must be found.

At this point Herr Hans Maier, the Bavarian Culture Minister, stepped in. He is a political scientist and independent-minded conservative intellectual who has clashed with Herr Strauss several times before. Herr Maier, who is a guest columnist on the *Merkur*, wrote that it would be intolerable and hardly compatible with the liberal traditions of the Christian Social Union even to think of trying to control press opinion or to force it to conform. "A party which did this would no longer see me in its ranks." He added significantly: "Many others think as I do."

Furious, Herr Strauss demanded at a Cabinet meeting that Herr Maier apologize. Herr Maier refused. Herr Strauss is reported to have insisted that he say he was sorry or leave his job and threatened to put it to a vote of confidence in the parliamentary party and to resign himself, if he did not get his way.

For 24 hours suspense gripped Munich until, during a 90-minute meeting on Thursday evening, the two reached a compromise. Herr Maier said he had not intended any criticism or disloyalty towards Herr Strauss or the party and kept his job.

The crisis was over, but the quarrel smoulders on. The *Merkur* has started proceedings against Herr Strauss, as publisher of the *Bayerischer Kurier*, for damages.

The Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties are joyfully attacking Herr Strauss's alleged claims to be omnipotent. Herr Strauss's staff are trying to make out that Herr Maier's statement was really an apology which he denies, while Herr Pucher, undaunted, is pressing on with his attacks. "Strauss's style of leadership is no longer in keeping with the times", he wrote today.

As the dust cleared, it was noticed that no one except Herr Eduard Stoiber, the faithful party secretary, and the staff of the *Bayerischer Kurier* had supported Herr Strauss. Loud applause from his party colleagues in Parliament, on the other hand, indicated widespread support for Herr Maier.

It seemed clear that whether he liked it or not, Herr Strauss's star was beginning to fade.

# Madrid security talks halt for three months

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 24

Representatives of the 35 Helsinki pact countries decided here today to declare a three-month recess of the review conference on security and co-operation in Europe. The break will begin next Tuesday.

The resolution, submitted by the delegation from Finland, at a plenary session after general acceptance was assured in conversations outside the assembly rooms, called for resumption of the conference on October 27 in Madrid, with the aim of bringing it to a close in mid-December.

The decision to call a recess came as no surprise, after a Western proposal and a Soviet counter-proposal were submitted last Monday. Each was considered unacceptable by the other side. Both were about proposals to hold a conference on security or disarmament.

Since last November diplomats have been trying to draft a document on which the representatives of all the countries which endorsed the 1975 Helsinki pact agree. All that has been accomplished in the past eight months is tentative agreement on the text of parts of the document, dealing with such matters as terrorism, family reunification, cultural exchange and trade relations.

There are still significant differences on respect for human rights and the scope of an international meeting on disarmament, as the Eastern block

# Nigeria and Cameroon make it up

From Our Correspondent Lagos, July 24

Normal friendly relations between Nigeria and its neighbour Cameroon seem likely to be restored with the confirmation today that Mr Ahmadu Ahidjo, the Cameroonian President, has accepted an invitation from President Shehu Shagari to visit Nigeria.

The offer comes after President Ahidjo had written to President Shagari offering to pay reparations for the killing of five Nigerian soldiers in a border clash last May.

The incident had soured the normally close relations between the two West African neighbours for over two months, with belligerent press claims of further intrusions, being made on both sides and much talk of preparations for war.

There is no indication yet when President Ahidjo will visit Lagos. Nigeria has not yet made public its official reaction to the offer of reparations.

Meanwhile, in Nigeria, opposition to President Shagari's ruling National Party seems to be crumbling with an announcement by six leading members of the Nigerian People's Party that they would oppose their party's leaving the coalition with the National Party.

There now appears little danger of President Shagari's policies not receiving a formal majority in the Federal Parliament.

# Yasmin to care for Rita Hayworth

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles, July 24

Miss Rita Hayworth, the actress, who is suffering from Alzheimer's disease, an early form of senility, was placed in the care of her daughter, Yasmin Khan, by a Los Angeles judge. Miss Hayworth is 62.

Lawyers representing the former film star and her daughter by her marriage to the late Aly Khan, told Judge Ronald Swearingen today that Miss Hayworth no longer had the ability to decide matters involving her own life and would be better off living in New York with her daughter, Yasmin Khan, said in an affidavit: "Because of my mother's present situation I feel it is even more important for us to be closer together so that I may visit her often and be able to assist her in any way at all times."

She was ordered to post a bond of \$250,000 (about £130,000), a routine procedure, to protect her mother's personal property.

According to medical reports Miss Hayworth's ailment is a brain disorder that "follows a relentless and irreversible course, but may take from a few months to five years (for the person) to reach a final stage of complete helplessness."

In the past 10 years she seldom worked in films or television and was recently plagued with a number of difficulties, including chronic alcoholism.

How I've tried to stop having holidays about by Kingsley Amis

In this week's Sunday Times, Kingsley Amis tells how he has gone abroad for the first time in five years. Expecting that when he was to find that he actually enjoyed himself. Sunday Times, 25th July 1981

Also in our Sunday Times: Philip Larkin's 'The Great Gatsby' and 'The Waste Land'.

Sunday isn't Sunday without The Sunday Times



# Coalition critics rock Portuguese Prime Minister

Lisbon, July 24.—Portugal's political crisis deepened today as Senator Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Prime Minister, came under open attack from his Christian Democratic (CDS) coalition partners.

Senator Basílio Horta, CDS Member of State, and the number two figure in Portugal's centre-right Government, criticized the Prime Minister in a radio interview for being politically weak. He said Senator Pinto Balsemão was losing the political confidence entrusted in him by his own Social Democratic party (PSD).

"The PSD should decide once and for all whether Pinto Balsemão should continue as its leader. If they decide that he should, we will support him. If not, they should find a substitute," he said.

Senator Horta's remarks followed a stormy meeting of the PSD parliamentary group yesterday, where, according to party sources, the Prime Minister came in for severe criticism.

Senator Carlos Macedo, the Social Affairs Minister, who nearly resigned earlier this week, told the meeting that the Prime Minister would reshuffle his seven-month-old Cabinet by the end of August, the sources said.

PSD sources said Senator Macedo withdrew his threat of resignation in exchange for the promise of an early reshuffle.

This would create an inner cabinet to provide the ruling Democratic Alliance with strong collective leadership, they added.

The coalition of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchists has been adrift since the death of Senator Francisco Sá Carneiro, the former Prime Minister, in an air crash last December.

PSD sources said it was likely that Senator Diogo Freitas do Amaral, CDS leader and former Deputy Prime Minister, would be given a senior government post in the summer reshuffle.

Senator Pinto Balsemão's administration, the thirteenth since Portugal's 1974 revolution, has been hampered by a worsening economic situation, as well as growing splits in the ruling coalition.

The six urban terrorist attacks, private individuals took place yesterday in Cascais, a leading holiday resort near the capital (John Torres writes from Lisbon). Two young men fired several bursts from a machinegun at the Prime Minister's residence.

Both he and his driver were wounded, but they are out of danger. Standard Electric has been involved in labour disputes over the dismissal of several workers.

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# California art museum may be transferred

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, July 24

Mr Norton Simon, a wealthy industrialist who transferred his entire museum from Pasadena to San Francisco; the Mayor of San Francisco confirmed this week.

Mrs Dianne Feinstein, the mayor, said she was excited by the possibility of "this great art collection coming to our city" and said she had discussed it with Mr Simon, who for the past year has been involved in a legal battle with three former museum trustees, challenging the right of management to select the art in the collection.

Most critics agree that if Mr Simon moves his collection to northern California it would be a cultural disaster for Los Angeles. The works, conservatively valued at \$250m (£125m), include masterpieces of European Renaissance art ranging from the fifteenth century Dutch master Dierck Bouts, to Rembrandt.

The collection includes prime French Impressionist works, such as a rare group of bronze sculptures by Edgar Degas. Also housed at the museum are South-east Asian bronze sculptures and modern art.

Over the past few months, there have been rumours in art circles that the Simon Museum might be acquired by J. Paul Getty Museum. Those rumours have been denied by officials at the Getty Museum, in Malibu, which will become one of the richest in the world when proceeds of the sale of J. Paul Getty are released through probate later this year.

Mrs Feinstein said she was also aware of art world rumours that Mr Simon may be using the negotiations with the French officials in order to decrease the pressure put on him by his opponents in a legal dispute.

Three former trustees of the museum have gone to court to try and force Mr Simon to show all modern and contemporary art in his Pasadena museum.

Mrs Feinstein said she first discussed the possible transfer of the museum's treasures to San Francisco when she gave a dinner there two months ago for Mr Simon and his wife, the former actress Jennifer Jones, who is chairman of the museum's 17-member board of trustees.

Whether or not the amendment is accepted by the House of Commons, it gives the people of Hongkong the impression that they are not wanted by Britain," Dr Huang said.

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## OVERSEAS

Protectionism in trade, advocated by many Labour MPs, was not in the interests of the United Kingdom or of the Third World countries who needed help. It was a cruel folly which would be damaging to the British economy and efficiency and damaging to the prospects of many developing countries, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said in opening the Commons debate on the Brandt report "North-South": a programme for survival.

He said that poverty encouraged political instability. Perhaps this was why the Russians "only gave 0.1 per cent of their aid to the Third World."

The Government disagreed with the Brandt report on three areas: the outlook was not bleak for all developing countries, many had made good progress; it would not be helpful to overturn the world economic system; and while Governments made a vital contribution, it could be increased by the private sector, such as farmers, bankers, and businessmen.

The disagreement was not over goals, but on methods. The Government preferred to reduce the obstacles to private activity. Progressive expansion of trade was vital to the economy of developing countries. Britain must continue to help these nations expand and maintain access to its markets for them.

In 1980 62 per cent of this country's bilateral aid went to the countries and in the present year the figure was about two-thirds.

Within the existing aid programme new activities were being developed and it was planned to launch a new programme for drinking water and sanitation and water-borne diseases. It was also proposed to make better use of developing resources to extend agriculture and to contribute more to the international population programme.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Leeds, East, Lab), said it was obvious there was no fundamental change in the Government's approach to the problems and no sense of urgency.

The nations at the summit last week had totally failed to come to grips with their own problems and those of the developing world. Mrs Thatcher had been reported as interfering from time to time "I agree with President Reagan."

Prime Minister - to be a parrot on the shoulder of Lord John Sillars - or was it a badger? White some countries in Europe

cuts were apparently the quite hazardous result of an arbitrary decision to choose one service in each continent and close it.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Stratham, C) said that he did not believe that anyone in the Foreign Office wished to see the BBC cut. He was made under pressure of economic and financial circumstances.

He had been telephoned by a member of the BBC secretariat who had stressed the importance of the BBC's role in Europe, but that was surely for the Foreign Office to say, not the BBC.

It was this man from the BBC who had finally said to him that the BBC would love to talk to the Foreign Office about all this, provided that it was a genuine dialogue. That was check.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said nobody had questioned the excellence of the BBC's external services. There was no question of any reduction or change in the service in any way.

All that could happen to it was that it would be enhanced because through greater transmitter power it would be heard more clearly throughout the whole of the world.

It was the Government's duty to choose which services it wished to increase and which to decrease; a decision which would be taken on the basis of the views of the public, not on the basis of the views of the BBC.

Mr Andrew Fairclough (Warrley, East, Lab), for the Opposition, said the

# PARLIAMENT July 24 1981 Trade protectionism will not help Third World

was vital to the economy of developing countries. Britain must continue to help these nations expand and maintain access to its markets for them.

In 1980 62 per cent of this country's bilateral aid went to the countries and in the present year the figure was about two-thirds.

Within the existing aid programme new activities were being developed and it was planned to launch a new programme for drinking water and sanitation and water-borne diseases. It was also proposed to make better use of developing resources to extend agriculture and to contribute more to the international population programme.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Leeds, East, Lab), said it was obvious there was no fundamental change in the Government's approach to the problems and no sense of urgency.

The nations at the summit last week had totally failed to come to grips with their own problems and those of the developing world. Mrs Thatcher had been reported as interfering from time to time "I agree with President Reagan."

Prime Minister - to be a parrot on the shoulder of Lord John Sillars - or was it a badger? White some countries in Europe

cuts were apparently the quite hazardous result of an arbitrary decision to choose one service in each continent and close it.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Stratham, C) said that he did not believe that anyone in the Foreign Office wished to see the BBC cut. He was made under pressure of economic and financial circumstances.

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was making increases in overseas aid, like The Netherlands and the United States was cutting it and thereby last year had spent more on overseas aid than it had received.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developed country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. She had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and cynics. Yet the development of the Third World might be the key to the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to develop its economy in partnership with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be the setting up of an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Government would like the service to be self-financing.

There had to be flexibility in the matter of where it was necessary to broadcast and where it was not. It was impossible to start a new service, either.

Mr Geoffrey Hargreaves (Leeds, East, Lab) said that the Government should be concerned with the welfare of the Third World, not with the welfare of the British taxpayer.

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Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students were a disaster to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

Mr Edward Heath, former Prime Minister (Bexley, Sidcup, C), a member of the Brandt committee, said there could be many criticisms of the Brandt report but it was remarkable that as far as he knew it was the first report which had brought about a head of government meeting from 23 countries. That was a ray of hope in a dark world.

Treasury and other ministers should have been present at the debate. They had suffered from the Treasury attitude which had led to the black-balling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from chairmanship of the Committee of 23.

One of the basic objectives of the whole exercise was to re-create world economic activity. Nobody had produced any concrete way of doing that. He did not believe that the American administration would re-create American activity with its present policies, so that the world would not be able to look to the United States as its dynamo.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North-West Norfolk, SDP) said that the Prime Minister should approach the Mexico

summit less like a virgin facing a fate worse than death and rather more like a frightened bride who knew that her future depended on understanding and partnership.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said there should be an investigation of technology to explore and exploit the hydrocarbons to be found in the Third World.

Mr Frank McKelvey, an Opposition spokesman (Glasgow, Queen's Park, Lab), said the Commission was in a critical financial position and had scathing things to say about the Treasury. That important body was seriously at risk.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mid Oxon, C), said government policy on students and training had been changed away from a subsidy which went to everybody to selective award. Within straitened resources the change would tend to make up for the loss of income from the change in policy on students.

The future of the School of Tropical Medicine and other postgraduate medical schools was being carefully considered. "Charity begins at home," was a phrase they should try to banish from civilized discourse.

The debate was concluded.

He went on: Mr Livingston is totally out of touch with reality. The tragedy is his lack of reality. It is going to cause us to lose money in London, unless his colleagues in the back of the House take the lead. Mr Andrew McIntosh, in the chair, said those who were by the time the House was closed frequently made the same mistakes.

His remarks in a democratic way by his colleagues would help payers of Greater London and help payers in local Government. Sir John Macdonald (Barnet, C) said a minister of Cabinet rank should be appointed immediately to deal with the reform of the House of Commons.

Mr Finberg (Camden, Hampstead, C) said the Government must see that a consultation document on the alternative to domestic oil was produced as early as possible in the autumn.

The consultation process in the autumn would be concerned with the alternative to domestic oil. The Government would be dealing very much in mind the interests of business ratepayers in the review.

Thursday evening at 8.42 am, the all-night sitting devoted to various topics on the Conservative Party which passed through all its stages.

The House of Lords was to pass the Finance Bill through all its stages.

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# Saturday Review

## Clothilde

An extract from  
**Dying, In Other Words**  
a novel  
by Maggie Gee

*Dying, In Other Words, begins with the discovery, on her 25th birthday, of the naked body of a lovely redhead. It is Moira Penny, who had lived next to 90-year-old Clothilde Duras on the attic floor of a house of seedy bed-sitters. Moira was a writer, the focus of Clothilde's bitter envy. Clothilde rejoices, but cannot forget the evil she is sure her young neighbour was plotting against her. Worse, she still sometimes seems to hear typing — what if Moira is not truly dead?*

In the top attic storey tucked under the blue slate roof, there was movement. Someone survived. It might be the black birds merely, dragging and fluttering over the slates? No, it was here inside.

There were two cream doors on the landing, both of them locked. But safe behind one of them, something lived and was moving. Furtively, timidly, brushing against the thin walls. It was something very tiny and old, it was a very old woman, or looked as though it used to be a woman, now a doll, stick-thin, dehydrated and varnished: it

rustled on the wallpaper, brushing two papery fingers against it; it wanted to come out and go down. It was Clothilde, whose gold-top pint was still sitting on the doorstep in the cold thin sunshine, alone.

Clothilde had been waiting for nearly two hours to go down, waiting till nobody moved or breathed or whispered against her, in the tall building beneath her, her black painted eyebrows clamped tightly with concentration; her fine veined nostrils quivered, head cocked, very patient, for artists, as she had explained to inquisitive people, so often, need never be bored; or lonely, although she was always alone; she had plenty to do, for two hours had been rubbing in green herbal cream to the brown freckled crags of her hands as she stood a short step from the edge of her world, on the edge of her worn orange carpet, waiting for silence and safety.

And sometimes she waited all day to go down, in the long hot summer, not minding the wait for herself but the milk never waited, went solid and sour in the sun; and it fell back down to the ground from the balcony, brave hands tipping it, innocent, ly tipping it, a fierce white fountain streamed out through the blue summer evening, the black birds flying, the white feathers fell to the ground and

the empty bottles shone bright to the sky in the morning, joining the jewel-bright bat-dement, shielding the queen.

Clothilde lived her life in a state of siege, feeling safer because she was tiny and light (they were used to looking for giants), because she was locked away here at the top of the house, very near to the safe cold sky. She was only frightened of people, of gross, inartistic people, and there were so many (though happily now they were starting to die away.) She timed her swift scurries downstairs to

avoid them, fearing their big heavy bodies and curious eyes and their rude loud voices attacking her, saying Hello and How are you.

Frank Drake on the floor below, for example, who had once been so friendly. Until she had seen he was laughing, the coarse pink fellow, and later of course she had caught him rooting in bins (and today he had got up late making horrible sounds in the bathroom, delayed on purpose, the filth and fat Frank Drake).

And Moira, a loud giantess

Illustration by Robin Harris

with her boyfriends, so crude and so fleshy, so big and so horribly close. And pretending that she was an artist, of all things. Dimpling her fat pale cheeks and smiling dishonestly when they first met on the landing and Clothilde had distantly regally (foolishly!) let herself be introduced, had said 'Je suis artiste.'

'Oh how interesting!' Moira had giggled, showing her big horse teeth. 'How very nice to have found that out. You see I am, sort of, a writer, myself; but I do like to think I'm a little bit artistic, as well' — and she thought Clothilde wouldn't see through it, the way she was lying and boasting and all the while pulling her messy hair over her face and making believe she was modest. Clothilde wasn't fooled (she was wise, she had lived), not even at first, not for more than a moment.

And now would she let herself fear them, though sometimes it sounded as if they were almost in her room, it was so hard to tell in the darkness. And she would sit up in bed very straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, and switch on her wireless with loud French military music, to show she had spirit, to frighten them off. Big oaks, she was so much superior to them, and prettier, she thought, inspecting herself in her tin-framed mirror, her tiny yellow face lit up by the life of the spirit.

But that was the trouble, they envied her — Moira envied her especially Moira — for being so swift and so light and so slim. And she pulled down her navy blue beret neatly so only a little grey down was showing, you must keep pretty and neat so she always wore it; and cut her grey hair every week very short and fluffy, and washed it with herbs, so it looked like the soft grey down on the ducks she fed in the park (it wasn't surprising they followed, and watched her with terrible envy); and the blue beret floated on top like a boat, like a small child's boat.

And the face underneath it was also curiously pretty and childish, seen from a distance, out in the street, the tiny child's figure in its long blue coat and the face even smaller, a palette of colours, always the same, in brilliant miniature. Thin clever lips, very red, and a bird-beaked fastidious nose, and the eyes in the child-sized yellow-skinned skull rather large and short-sighted, lofty, artistic, dramatically ringed in dark blue and then black. And the rings went crooked where the wrinkles descended in close-up, in close-up the eyes dreamed out under rainbows of painted yellow parchment, dreamed out above dwarf wrinkled apples of bright red crepe, and in close-up the child smiled or spoke and the lips were pulled back to bare teeth of a brave ancient woman, her own teeth, all of them, baring a black and tobacco graveyard of ancient bone; and this graveyard was barred to the child she had been and was still in her dreams, in a blue sailor-suit, in the paradise parks of green Paris, in love with the future which hung in the haze at the end of the long formal walks and which leaped from the sail-covered water, which shone from the deck of each launched toy boat, the divine blue artistic masquerade.

Clothilde was that lost child still in her dreams and her tin-framed mirror, and she looked for the child in the mirror each time she went out, with a last soft feather of powder. She slid back the catch and she waited and listened again. Then swiftly and quietly and twittering courage to herself like a bird, she went down the stairs to her milk at a stiff, quiet, quick near-run.

She was caught. There was Frank in the hallway, right by the door which stood open, his pink greasy face very big and very bright in the daylight. And just as she stopped with her hand to her thin bird's chest at the turn of the spiral staircase, Frank looked up. Too late to go back, so with chin very high and eyes misty she sailed on down, and he tried in his womanish honking voice which she long ago discovered to be mockery 'Bongjaw, Madame' — and she long ago told him, quite kindly, when they were still friends, that she was *toujours* a girl, and should therefore be called Mam'selle.

So she stared with great ice-and-mist eyes just over his head as she floated on down, great ice-clouds in fierce black rings floating down to freeze him, and then when the fat pink face had come close enough to astonish her (still) with his coarseness and him, she thought, with her frail icy beauty, said slowly and thinly and coldly in accented English 'Good Mor Neeng', to the wall, to the door, to the sky, to her proud lonely milk bottle, white and exclusive and cold; thus leaving him fat and flustered and fowl in the hall-way, his dirty old yellowish mackintosh flapping around him, she told herself, bending very briskly on the doorstep and breathing the clean air in.

She stood on the doorstep for a second or two to make sure he was safely gone, puffing pinkly and sadly, she thought, back up to his room. But she had no pity: the artist couldn't afford any pity, for fools like him. She was lovely, but she could be cruel. She screwed up her eyes at the thin grey sun.

Before they had quarrelled Frank used to ask her in: even then she was careful of going so far, although he was most polite on the stairs and had practised his French with that curious honking accent, always forgetting the persons, always forgetting the Mademoiselle. Not realising what it all meant until later, she thought, and she slitted her eyes still more sharply up at the wide grey reflecting sky which seemed suddenly vast and sea-like and lonely, and scuttled inside like a small grey stranded crab. As she trotted upstairs her eyes slid over the stair-reads, many of them worn and dangerous, probably part of their plan.

She had started noting it all in her notebook, or most of it, when she remembered, on good days, that is, when her teeth didn't hurt too much in the night, for the bone she had known since a child cried out to her, sometimes, but she didn't stop to listen, she knew she must sleep and survive. And sometimes she sat up quite straight and wrote in her notebook, for literature, surely, was even more martial than music, sat tiny and utterly lonely now Frank was gone and her writing was not quite straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, dyeing her brave yellow skull in the shadows yellower still. She was noting the facts about Moira.

They certainly didn't read well, as items: Clothilde's best books, her two favourites: the titles would not be revealed: they had disappeared one afternoon in the summer, and Moira was later seen laughing, half-naked, triumphant, out on the roof in the sun. Item, some butter she'd left on the window ledge, Normandy butter, the best: a necklace: a beret, her old one, but good: a handbag which had been her mother's, the leather was old but it still had a pretty silk lining, shot silk, turquoise green: and soon after, she had noticed that Moira was carefully painting her eyes to match it.

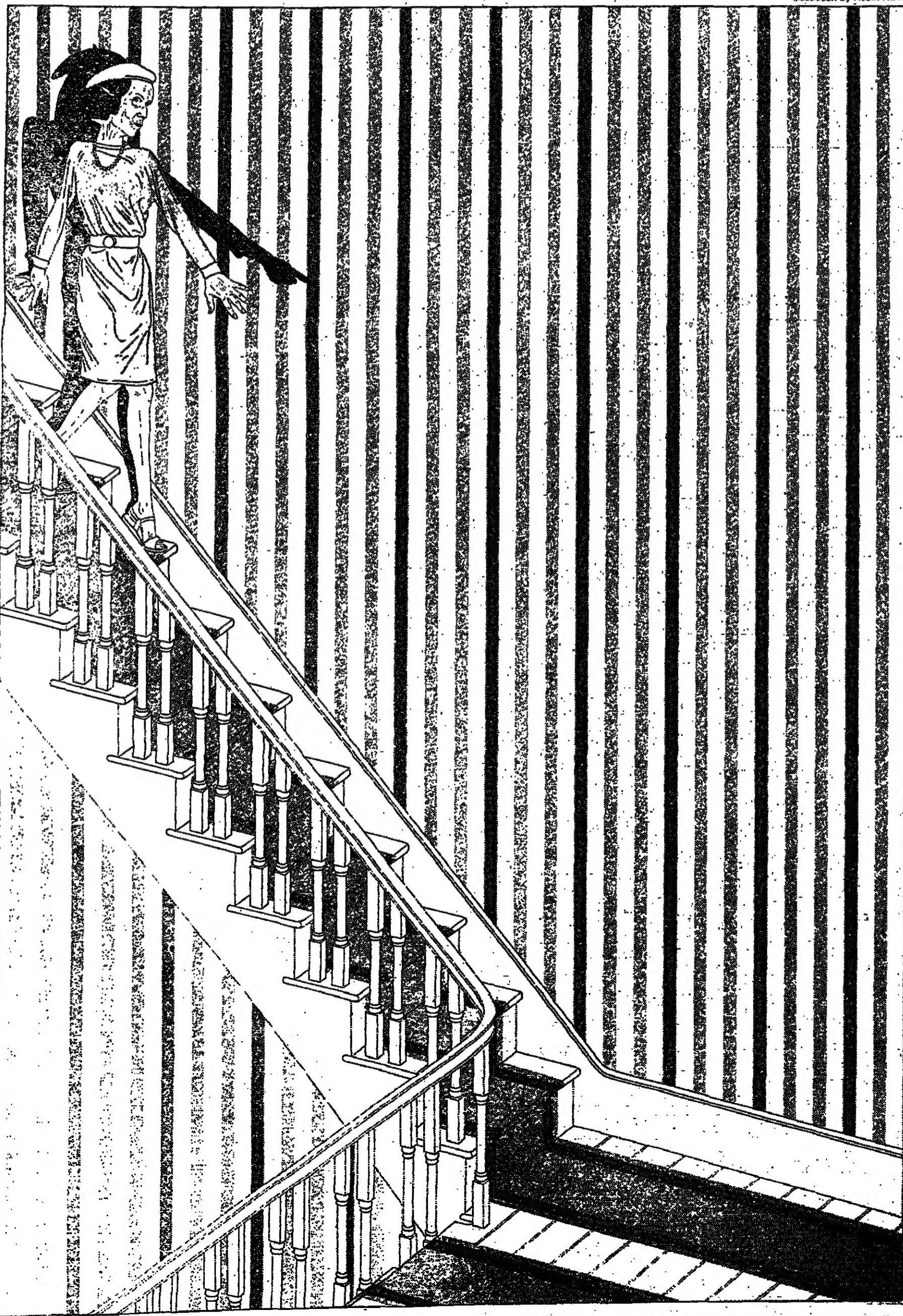
The flowers, of course, any woman was brought by her suitors: Clothilde's never came. Moira's strong swift fingers had snatched them. There may have been letters, also, tied to the stems of the roses or orchids or lilies and C., with my love, from Frank. Item, the garlic. The garlic she needed at once for her three-day garlic cure, which she did once a year (and the girl had been clever, had plotted and noted the date), when she ate garlic hourly, had nothing but garlic and herbal tea, it made the blood young and clear. Moira wanted her blood to go rotten, for Moira liked the blood, and she liked rank meat. She cooked horrible rich-smelling meats on the ring in her next-door bedroom. Item, the tray, the enamelled tray with the gay little boat sailing proudly in blue and silver: sailed away. And the tea, the limeflower tisane which was good for her chest and smelled citrous and fresh, stinging to her when she drank it of blue summer skies over yellow-green lime trees, singing of youth and of home, now mysteriously gone: and she stood on the landing and sniffed it, her lovely green perfume, now blatantly, bitterly, drifting across from the door of Moira's room.

Then after the subtractions, which were hard, there were the additions. Item, two copulating mayflies insolently placed on Clothilde's pillow. A saucer of uneaten food which Clothilde well knew (they would find she could not any longer be fooled) she had cooked several months ago: they had hidden it under her bed, and the thing had gone horribly mouldy. A small piece of glass poked carefully under her door, so it was difficult one morning to open. They hoped she would feel cut off, and hemmed in. But Clothilde had her notes: she had lived long enough to be patient. Clothilde would survive. In the end, she would win, she the artist. The artist would always go on when the animal hadn't the stamina, brutally, painfully, lacking her patience and dignity, died.

Thus Moira, Clothilde poured a tall glass of rich creamy milk for herself with her blue beret bobbing, and her black teeth peacefully smiled. When they'd met on the stairs in the past few days she had hardly seen her, not bothered to blink or avert her proud head: Clothilde had decided, and she was the writer, that Moira was dead. (Yet she heard the typewriter boastfully typing, long after she was in bed.)

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*Dying, In Other Words* is published by Harvester Press at £7.95.









## RECORDS OF THE MONTH

### William Mann Great names before Bach

Byrd: Ten Motets. Byrd Choir. (Turner. Philips 9502 030)  
Schütz: Musikalische Exequien. Kreuzchor/Mauersberger. Phil 9502 025  
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. BPO and soloists/Karajan. DG 2531 32/3 (2 records)  
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Marriner. Phil 9502 014/5 (two records)  
Bach: Telemann: Chamber Music. B.S. and W. Kuijken/Kohnen. Accent ACC 8019

discerning selection of his Latin motets. All but one of them from the *Gradualia*, Catholic music bravely written in Protestant England — the non-Gradual motet, *Tribulationes Civium*, is an overt prayer to the Lord to rescue his Catholic flock from persecution. It, and several others on this record, are new to the current gramophone catalogue, among them two noble hymns to the Virgin, *Beata es*, and *Gloria, sancta perennis*, as well as a fine performance of *Vista, quoniam Dominus*. The justly popular *Iustorum animae* may sound over-inflated at climaxes (two of them, one more than desirable), and *Non ego reliquum* less-musically drenched in character — in both cases because a smaller choir would be preferable, and appropriate to music designed for intimate domestic performances in recusant Catholic households.

Before Bach, exactly 100 years, came Heinrich Schütz, the first of the great German composers who were to dominate European music for so long. His *Musical Obsequies*, a Lutheran funeral service for a monarch who insisted of hearing the whole three part piece before he died, is quite old-fashioned, closer to Burgundian counterpoint than to Venetian drama that was in Schütz's time the new excitement. The motets for double chorus make noble listening, less powerful than his most famous polychoral motets, though Peter Schreier's tenor solos, and the choirboys, especially the alto, are brilliantly in command of their parts.

Also on that Philips label is an attractive selection of string concertos from the opus 11 collection by Francesco Bonporti who was a little older than S. Bach (Bonporti's dates are 1672-1749), but composed in a more modern style, resembling Handel or Vivaldi. Concerto 4 in B flat, with its sturdy rhythms and melodious inventiveness, especially recalls the manner of William Boyce, some years after Bonporti's death. Concerto 5 in F features solo cello as well as solo violin, but somewhat negatively until its last movement. Musically the performances are plain but vigorous and attractive; the recording does not sound as much as 11 years old.

So to my musical Agamemnon, and his six Brandenburg Concertos. They have always been part of Herbert von Karajan's concert repertoire — he tends to conduct them from the harpsichord — and has recorded all six before. His latest set, with soloists from his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is a very much as expected, earnest and heavy (No 4 is an exception) with few concessions to modern ideas about Baroque performing styles. Of their kind, the performances are surprisingly well played, and recorded cleanly, with pleasing smoothness of sound. In Britain we now seldom hear Baroque music played this way, and older listeners, if they resent the Leipzig/Martiner/Hopwood approach, may find Karajan just the interpreter for them. Others may look at Philips's reissue of the Academy of St Martin's version, under Neville Martin, as representing the last word in Baroque performance, most likely played, pleasantly recorded, the disc is more than welcome.

Let me end with a positive recommendation also involving S. Bach, and his son Emanuel. The admirable Kuijken family from Holland, who really do play eighteenth-century instruments, and play them so well that they do not sound antiquated, but merely musical, have brought together four transcriptions.

Two are by Telemann, whose centenary year is the subject of resistance is J. S. Bach. Trio Sonata No 1 in E flat, which organists, and pedal-harpichord players, have to work hard to get right, but which sounds surprisingly convincing on flute, violin and continuo (the combination of the Trio Sonata in The Musical Offering), transposed up into G major, perhaps a tone higher than Bach would allow.

Transcriptions were a necessary fact of Bach's life, and since he intelligently done and most likely played, pleasantly recorded, the disc is more than welcome.

### Hilary Finch

## Choirs of contrasting glories

Berlioz: Requiem. Choeur et Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim/Domingo. DG 2707 119 (2 discs)  
Berlioz: Requiem. London Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra/Previn/Tear. EMI SLS 5209 (2 discs)  
Holst: The Planets. Berlin Philharmonic/RIAS Kammerchor/Karajan. DG 2532019.  
Holst: The Planets. Philharmonia/Ambrosian Singers/Rattle. EMI ASD 4047.

Only slightly less bizarre than experiencing in the privacy of a small flat in 1981 the vast aural spaces of Berlioz's *Grande Messe des Morts*, originally composed for a state funeral in Les Invalides in 1837, is the necessity to compress in time and space an evaluation of two long-prepared and deeply enriching interpretations of the work.

Barenboim's "Requiem and Kyrie" is distant, dry, its apocalyptic anxious sighs, its "Christe eleison" a slow moan: Previn's choir sings with more ease, less sense of fear, of emotional and vocal strain, his orchestra seducing with a more self-conscious beauty. Barenboim's "Requiem and Kyrie" is distant, dry, its apocalyptic anxious sighs, its "Christe eleison" a slow moan: Previn's choir sings with more ease, less sense of fear, of emotional and vocal strain, his orchestra seducing with a more self-conscious beauty.

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Imogen Holst thought Karajan's original recording with the Vienna Philharmonic of *The Planets* the finest there was. The effect of digital recording on both his new performance with the Berlin Philharmonic and Simon Rattle's with the Philharmonia is stunningly revelatory, from the opening *col legno* tapings of "Mars" to the

Interpretatively, too, Karajan's reading and the Berlin Philharmonic's playing has an urgency and vibrant elation unmatched by Rattle. His "Mars" has a sharply pointed baroque splendour, but Karajan's, with its weightier bass line, gives a sense of massively restrained, and accumulated, surging strength. His "Jupiter" is an irrepressible fountain of swirling brass and woodwind energy and mischief; Rattle's remains jaunty, the grand majesty of the trumpet in the contrast. But Rattle's "Venus" is unforgettable in its fresh, quintessentially English pastoral melancholy, its violin and cello solos sweet with a character that the Berlin players, for all their super-polished celestial ensemble, just miss.

### Max Harrison Still the magic-maker

Vladimir Horowitz: piano works by Schumann, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninov. RCA RL13775  
Artur Schnabel: piano works by Schumann, Ravel, Debussy, Albaniz. RCA RL13850  
Enid Gilels: Beethoven Sonatas Pathétique Op.13, Op.27 No.1, Op.27 No.2 Moonlight. DG 2532 008  
Maurizio Pollini: Brahms Piano Concertos Nos. 1 and 2. Vienna Philharmonic conducted by respectively Karl Böhm and Claudio Abbado. DG 2707 127 (2 LPs)

from his 1978-79 season and have the spontaneity and excitement of live performance, sometimes overmuch of the latter. There is magical finger-work in Mendelssohn's *Scherzo* a capriccioso, but Horowitz's sonata of the Rachmaninov Sonata No. 2, previously recorded for CBS, is at some points melodramatic in its heavy emphases.



Vladimir Horowitz: Spontaneity and excitement in his live performances.

Gilels couples the popular Pathétique and Moonlight Sonatas of Beethoven with the latter work's rather more interesting E flat major companion piece Op.27 No.1. The concentrated power of the first movement of the Pathétique and finale of the Moonlight is conveyed in masterly fashion, of course, as is the living grace of the former piece's concluding Allegro. Gilels always draws a lovely, and individual, tone

from the piano, also, and this is excellently caught by DG's recording. But one suspects that the elusive, even wayward, Sonata Op.27 No.1 engages him more to judge from the intimate, searching expression he brings to it. I feel the same.

Pollini's recordings of the Brahms concertos have been available separately and now resoundingly boxed. Böhm conducts No.1, Abbado No.2, and much could be said about the conductors' different approaches. Pollini's, however, though his playing is always superbly controlled, seems to me more questionable. Both works' slow movements are very beautiful, yet, especially in Concerto No.2, a disturbing experience when playing as distinguished as this produces such unsatisfying results.

### Paul Griffiths Love and conflict

Schoenberg: Erwartung, Six Songs opus 8, Silla. Vienna PO/Dohnanyi. Decca SKDL 7509  
Bartok: String Quartets Nos 3 and 4. Lindsay Quartet. ASV DCA 509 □ ZC DCA 509  
Bartok: String quartets Nos 5 and 6. Lindsay Quartet. ASV DCA 504  
Schubert: String quartets D. 87 and D. 112. Amadeus Quartet. DG 2531 336 □ 3301336

had assumed for his symphonic poem *Pelleas and Melisande*, and was very soon to drop. But Dohnanyi shows the last three of them, all Petrarch settings written in 1901, to be quite unlike any other music of this or any period.

What they express is rapacious love crossed with bitterness, anxiety and fear: the love of that who knows he is not worth loving. From this conflict flows the counterpointing of highly colourful orchestral groups; not to mention the harmony, so strained from tonality that the final chords seem either forced or arbitrary. And all this is beautifully revealed in a very lucid digital recording of the Vienna Philharmonic.

Just occasionally one comes across recordings that change across the years. The case of Schoenberg's disc conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi, I had always imagined the opus 8 songs with orchestra to be further set in the ragged Straussian manner Schoenberg

The only worry is that Anne Silla, greatly though I admire her as a vocal actress, cannot fly the great phrases of these songs. Her work is, rather, *Erwartung*, and very tellingly she performs it here going right to the edge in her portrayal of terror, insecurity

and jealousy, but just stopping short of making the thing absurd. Here too the orchestral playing is beautiful and meaningful beyond belief. The Lindsay Quartet, I am afraid, are not quite the recordings of Bartok's last four quartets are forward and forceful, exposing a very physical determination to get to grips with the music. But they come nowhere near the virtuosity exhibited recently in these works by the Tokyo Quartet; there is far too much haste and misjudgment. Perhaps one might take this as an opportunity in the deeply troubled third and fourth quartets, but later in the series the fraying are not so readily excused.

### Concerts/ Max Harrison

#### The Music Party Wigmore Hall

Although the programme did not specifically mention the fact, it is now 10 years since *The Music Party*, directed by Allan Hacker, began exploring the classical and early romantic repertoires with the instruments of the period. Yesterday, in one of the Wigmore Hall Summer Nights they played just two works, and in Beethoven's Quintet Op. 16 the use of a fortepiano obviously made a great difference to the overall balance and hence to the music's impact.

Reassuringly, the effect was one of stronger interpretation, and even allowing for the quite distinct character of each of the wind instruments the music sounded more equally voiced than usual. Naturally the fortepiano's weak upper register is sometimes an important factor, and the differences between the period wind instruments and their modern descendants also produce considerable changes of emphasis. Perhaps the effect was happiest in Beethoven's deftly phrased closing movement, although in the central andante, where the players solo in turn, there were some beautifully shaped lines.

Of course, basset horns came to *The Music Party* for the *Serenade K. 361*, and one might have expected these velvety-toned instruments to appeal to Mozart. The Wigmore stage looked rather crowded by the 13 players all together involved here, yet the ensemble was superbly almost throughout. Besides that pair of basset horns there were two each of oboes, clarinets, bassoons, four French horns and a string bass.

Mozart inexhaustibly rings the possible changes, and it would be easy to write about this score exclusively in terms of colour. Thus described it might seem quite unclassical, the more so in view of the warmth of tone *The Music Party* drew from it. But that would be to ignore the clarity which Mozart's infallible ear achieves and which is the unanimity of this large-sounding ensemble's performance added point.

Without David Essex, London might have had to wait a little longer to see Romulus Linney's *Childe Byron*. A good idea, that, doing without Mr Essex. He apparently saw the play in the United States and selected it for himself. Anxious to move out of the strict musical mould, he was eager to take on the part of Lord Byron which is intact with all the sexual legends of incest with his sister, homosexuality, the rape of his hugely pregnant wife and the rest. It could be a splendid role for an actor.

Perhaps justification can be found for speaking like a fabrication, for the play would have him appear as a landlubber hallucinating to his dying daughter. Brought up to despise

her father, she followed her mother's path into mathematics, bore children and grew reconciled with her father's memory only in her last month of her life, dying of cancer at the age of 36.

Mr Essex is an actor, but not that sort of actor. The play is richly rhythmic, interwoven with verse, quotation, highly charged dialogues and choruses of shifting public opinion. It demands classical cadences and the knowledgeable breaking of such cadences and Mr Essex delivers them with the beat of diligent memorization. Without music behind him, he slips into sufficient vocalizations that are useless recitations of narrative.

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### Theatre/Irving Wardle

## Reversing an ethic

husbands and from the police who shortly arrive on the scene. Neither here nor later on is there any danger of mistaking Fo for a moderate. Social Democrat is the ugliest insult in his vocabulary. The police are bullying robots or sold-out ex-Maoists. The factory-line husbands, after a first show of virtuous disapproval, join in snaffling sacks of condescendence once they discover about the "Beaujolais lake and the Tower of Piza" that make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The final message is that the CP had better wake up and organize before the people do the job for them.

The wives' first move is to stuff the stolen food under their coats and claim rights of pregnancy: a flimsy strategy which they manage to defend calling for an ambulance when a jar of olives breaks under Margherita's coat, and invoking the patron saint of pregnancy to blind the police inspector (where upon the unpaid electricity company cuts off their lights) — until the end of the play.

As in *Accidental Death of an Anarchist*, the comedy is propelled by one master march, in this case the unshakable Antonio, played with pugacious relish by Maggie Steed, who shows attack to be the best form of defence both in squelching her husband's suspicions and inflating the police inspector into a phantom pregnancy with an oxygen cylinder.

In *Rule Britannia*, the book which preceded his current ATV series, James Bellini devoted much time to forecasting the continuing and irreversible decline of British industry and its replacement by a new feudalism based on ownership of land and the control of information. More and more people will be employed, he said, those that are employed at all in some branch or other of the information business. In print certainly Dr Bellini put every obstacle in the way of obtaining his readers' cooperation by the bickering, now-heard tone in which he wrote, like a splenetic Prophet Jeremiah. But some of the message stuck in spite of that and I was reminded of it while listening to Michael Robinson's *Graduation for the Dole* (Radio 4, July 24), producer, Harry Schneider, an examination of diminishing employment prospects for this year's graduates.

According to Mr Robinson, a large proportion of those who do find jobs will end up, irrespective of their subject, in work that has to do with information processing.

For example, accountancy on its own provides some 10 per cent of graduate opportunities, while scientists and engineers — other than the very best — may find it almost as difficult as the plentiful arts graduates to get any job at all, let alone ones for which their courses have prepared them. We heard from a metallurgist with a first class degree unable to find work — and this in a country reputed to need all the technical skills it can get. Mind you, the metallurgist in question was a girl, but that can't have had anything to do with her difficulties in post-Sex-Discrimination-Act Britain, now can it? Maybe she too will end up in accountancy.

All in all this programme painted a sorry picture of the

use we make of our resources of skill and intelligence. The mainly technical universities, such as Aston, are subjected to the same cuts as everybody else, without any of their output: at the same time, nobody can find enough electronic engineers.

Our educational system has for years prided itself on turning out good generalists but, as we heard, the meaning of that term has changed. What the working world means by it is that a person should be both literate and numerate and good at human cooperation. What education actually produces, apparently, is people who are either literate or numerate and rather good at working independently. Both these quite different creatures, of course, are referred to by the same name. Result: incomprehension on both sides.

Since Capital Radio introduced their *Tape Rolling* access slot in May, two of those DIV programmes have come my way. The first, *Which Nuclear Duffin?* was an interview by one Neil Harris with Dr Walter Marshall, Chairman of The Atomic Energy Authority. It was ill-prepared and ill-executed — an illustration of why and how not to go in for access broadcasts. More recently (July 15) came David Croker with a colourful tape, more or less of his own making, in which the several dozen voices (Everett Jimmy Hill, Whicker, Prince Charles, the cast of *Dad's Army*...) were also all Croker. A good performance by any reckoning, electronically and artistically. For a beginner it was most impressive and another illustration — this time of why and how access broadcasting can and should be done.

Frederick Bradburn's adaptation of the third trio of novels in *A Dance to the Music of Time* ended last Sunday, having in my ears consistently re-created the

cool detached atmosphere of the books. The tone of voice of London society of the war years, expertly conveyed by Graham Savory, was a particularly strong element in the entire recreation. Less happily, the need to get each novel into under two hours has made for an irritating sense of compression; so that in the early episodes for example, Sergeant Gwathney's suicide and Captain Penketh's fall from grace came and went in a somewhat perfunctory manner. C. P. Taylor writes always with a grittiness and vigour which allow him to handle difficult emotional subjects without falling into sentimentality or pious cliché. He needed all his gifts to bring off *Operation Elpis* (Radio 4, July 17) which told how Malcolm Robertson, nurturing a fantasy of identification with Presley, found himself against all expectation, befriending a hopeless spastic, Michael.

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### Theatre/Ned Chaillet

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### Radio / David Wade

## Feudal — speak

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### Tribute for Tim

A special benefit performance of *Measure for Measure*, which was to have been presented at the National Theatre on Sunday night has had to be cancelled because two of the cast are now unable to perform. So instead the actors at the National will mount a variety show.

Two of the leading performers from *Measure for Measure*, Bertice Reading and Peter Straker, will appear with another illustration — this time being presented at the Lyttelton Theatre to raise money for the dependents of Tim Robinson, a lighting technician in the Lyttelton who died in a road accident in May. There will also be cabaret acts, ranging from comedy to magic, by performers better known to National audiences for their straight acting.

### Nicholas Wapshott Buried by statistics

Commercial television has a vested interest in coming to terms with the consequences of unemployment, depending as it does upon selling the benefits of an affluent audience to their advertisers. And it might have been expected, from the tradition of *Weekend World*, its emphasis on explaining the complex topic simply, that London Weekend would be the first company to attempt to explain the reasons behind the lengthening dole queues.

The Shattered Dream is a four part series on the end of full employment, shown in London last night and at luncheon tomorrow elsewhere, and it is a disappointment. There is a certain amount of worthlessness. Unemployment is a

serious business and this series has a suitably sombre tone. But the lessons of the Birt/Jay memorandum on the bias against understanding have been forgotten in an eagerness to do justice to the size of the problem they were meant to explain.

The logic of *The Shattered Dream* — to explain the rise in unemployment, what it means to those without jobs and where future employment may be found — is soon buried under a barrage of statistics, facts, opinions, interviews, graphs, and all the conventional devices. The result, in the first part, at least, is confusion.

Perhaps the scope of the enquiry was too large. It might have been better — although

less glamorous and less immediately seductive to the executive producer, Nick Elliott, and the producer, Rod Allen — to have resisted the definitive series and concentrated instead on single topics, as the *Newsmight* report on abuses in youth employment schemes did so well earlier this week.

It might have been better to abandon internal objectivity within single programmes in favour of a succession of subjective views. As it is, monomaniacal and Keynesian are alternated, as if to cancel each other out. The impartiality of the spoken narrative is undermined by expressing contradictory contentious economic views as fact, prefaced by "it is the Government view" or "critics point out".











# A romantic twist for the thriller man at the palace

The telephone buzzes stridently on Michael Shea's scrupulously tidy desk deep in a dimly lit, carpeted warren of offices on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace. It is a contract cleaning manager from Sheffield, demanding to know if she has to give her flying squad of charladies the day off for the Royal wedding.

Shea's eyes roll momentarily towards the ceiling, as he answers the query. The calls probably did not fully appreciate that she was speaking to the press secretary to the Head of State of 14 nations.

Since the wedding announcement Shea has been one of the most sought-after men in London, not only by the British media but by most of the rest of the world.

As the Queen's press secretary he is the focus of all knowledge, and the source of all passes, credentials, and wedding in which the world's media are showing an interest bordering on frenzy. His telephone is rarely silent for more than two minutes at a time. When will the wedding dress pictures be available? How many raisins in the cake? Is it true that the Prince Charles' illegitimate children are Gordonstoun? (This last from a French scandal magazine, before the engagement).

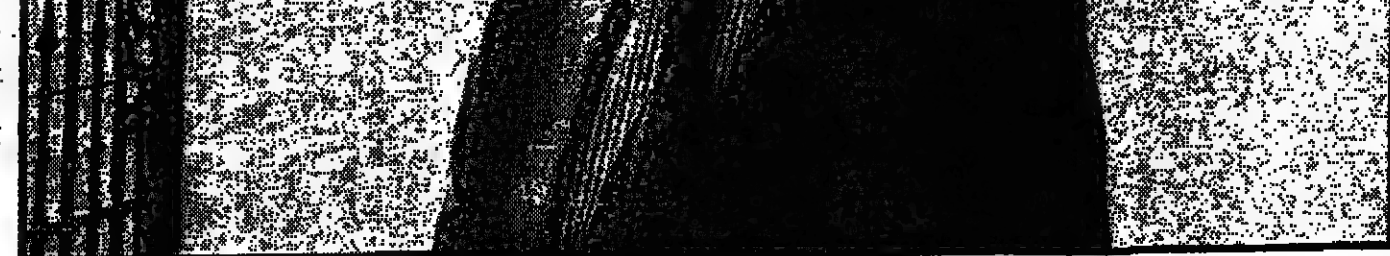
Fielding silly and salacious

inquiries is the least positive part of the job, although it can take up a disproportionate amount of the time of Shea, his three assistant press secretaries and his four clerks. Like justice, monarchy must be seen to be done, and the real role of the press secretary, a post created in 1944, is to allow the scribbles and cameramen as near to the working monarchy as possible as often as possible, without their presence becoming too intrusive or their numbers too great.

It is a delicate balance which is not always perfectly maintained. Towards the end of last year, relations between press and Palace plunged to frigid depths with the publication of a story in the *Sunday Mirror* that the Prince of Wales had been entertaining Lady Diana Spencer on the royal train while it was parked in a West country siding.

The normal Palace practice for defusing such stories is to dismiss or ignore them. On that occasion Shea took the unusual step of demanding a public retraction from the *Mirror's* editor, Mr Robert Edwards, and there were suggestions that the Press Council might become involved.

Shea, doubtless reflecting the views of his employer, regarded the *Mirror* story as merely the last straw; for weeks there had been a growing flood of specu-



Michael Shea: discreetly maintaining a delicate balance.

## The Royal Wedding

whose native burr has been largely polished away by a superior education at Prince Charles' old school, Gordonstoun, and Edinburgh University, where he read political economy, later adding a postgraduate degree with a thesis on the arcane subject of trade unionism in Ghana.

He is too jovial and gregarious to fit the Foreign Office stereotype, but the extreme discretion demanded by an FO career is a useful skill in his present post. He acts as a filter, through which certain things do not pass.

Shea first came to Royal notice in 1976 when, as deputy

director of British Information Services in New York, he was official British spokesman for the Queen's visit to the American bicentennial celebrations. Another of his tasks was to set the virtues of Concorde, and he undoubtedly played a part in persuading the Americans to let the noisy beast land at their airports.

He came to the Palace in 1978, on a five-year secondment from the FO, and his £12,000 annual salary is tied to the diplomatic service grade of counsellor.

Michael Shea has an *alter ego* which fits the Foreign Office mould, even less comfortably than his outgoing personality. Under the pseudonym of Michael Sinclair (a necessary device to satisfy FO custom) he is a successful writer of political thrillers, his style being described by the critic of *The Scotsman* as "good, uncluttered stuff".

The background of each Sinclair novel is drawn from personal experience: Germany, Romania, the United States (Shea served in all three embassies), Norway (his wife's homeland), or his native Scotland, where he keeps a second home overlooking the Firth of Forth in the golfing belt east of Edinburgh. A sixth, with a British background, is in the writing, but it has remained almost untouched since February.

Discretion demands that he does not, at some future date, write a thriller about Royalty. But he might think about it, drawing the character of Walt Tescro, a shambling gossip journalist in his first book who can never quite pull off the big story because he is too kind-hearted. Kind heart never won Royal exclusive.

Alan Hamilton

# The cracking time that stood for thirty years

The public appetite for further confrontations between Steve Overt and Sebastian Coe was whetted by their Olympic races, so their continuing avoidance of each other is frustrating. But such domestic rivalry is not new and has produced outstanding races and results.

In the history of neutral Sweden during the last war, Gundar Haegg and Arne Andersson thrilled the crowds with their epic track battles. Racing each other on 23 occasions, they broke the world mile record six times between them and reduced it by more than five seconds to 4:01.4. At distances from 1,500m to two miles they recorded 33 of the 50 fastest ever times. On the very threshold of the four-minute mile, nine years before Bannister, they were banned for life for blatant contraventions of the amateur code.

Even further back in athletics history is a far less well documented British rivalry which produced another upheaval in the amateur ranks, and resulted in a mile time which remained unbeaten for almost 30 years. The clash between Walter George and Willie Cummings almost a century ago presaged the current contest between Coe and Overt for middle-distance supremacy, although there was one important difference. George was an amateur and Cummings a professional.

Born within three months of each other in 1853, William Jeffrey Cummings, a Scot living in Preston, and Walter Goodall George, a Wiltshireman, came to athletic prominence in the late 1870s. By 1884 they held all the British titles and records from 880 yards to 10 miles. Yet they had never set foot on a track together, for George was an amateur and Cummings was a professional.

The interim formation of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1879 precluded any chance of a meeting between the two. The betting and fixing of races on the professional circuit was thebane which had given birth to the AAA. It was, therefore, understandable that in 1882 they should refuse permission for George to race against Cummings, even though the Englishman had contracted to give his share of the gate money should go to charity.

Despite frantic appeals in the press George was reluctant to turn professional, the only way to end the stalemate. Although injured in 1883, George repeated his previous crushing victories in the 1884

AAA Championships, winning the 880 yards, the mile, the four miles and the 10 miles over two days. Cummings in the meantime was rebutting every challenge from his fellow professionals, and recording in the process almost a dozen mile times which were superior to George's amateur best of 4 mins 18.4 secs.

George had long forsaken his pharmacy apprenticeship to concentrate on athletics. Finally, mounting debts and an eager public forced him to renounce his amateur status, which he did in style with an announcement in *The Sporting Life*.

\*W. G. George, amateur champion, before retiring from

the cinder path is desirous to meet R. Cummings (sic) the professional champion and so effectively decide the question of supremacy, and to this end is willing to run Cummings three matches, the distances to be one mile, four miles and 10 miles for £300 a side, the winner of two of the races to take £600. An early answer to W. G. George, 39, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, will oblige and will lead to arrangement of these matches.

In contrast to the normal £5 and £10 wagers that emboldened the columns of *The Sporting Life*, the £600 stake was testimony to the talent and drawing power of the pair. Nowadays the sum would represent over £13,000, and

that was without modern marketing and commercial interest. Cummings' response was immediate and his request that each race should be worth £200 separately was accepted. The distances were the classic ones of the day, and both men's specialties. "Ped" races were always matches—the two athletes alone on the track. The "hara" is the product of modern commerce and the thirst for records.

Cummings lost the mile despite indulging in the customary "ped" gamesmanship. Following George's pacemaking, he would clip the Englishman's uplifting heels with his fingers. However, the Scot squandered the series by winning the four miles, and also took

the 10 miles, although George's camp protested that their man had been poisoned.

With up to 30,000 spectators paying to watch the two men race, and in view of the unsatisfactory denouement for George, a return the following year was inevitable. George won this time by the same score and the first race of the second series in 1886 made history. It was at the mile, a distance which has defied metrification as the blue-ribbon of running. George set a record which bears comparison with two famous long jumps: like Overt's 26ft 5in, it lasted almost three decades. And like Beamon's 29ft 2.5in, it was spoken of in the same hushed tones of disbelief.

At the old Little Bridge stadium in West London, George led off with a 58.25 sec lap, and passed through the half-mile in 2 mins 2 secs. Cummings joined George at the three-quarter mark in 3 mins 7.75 secs, but the Scot exhausted his challenge in the final straight leaving George to come home alone in 4 mins 12.75 secs. Everyone found the time difficult to credit: the previous best on record was 4 mins 15.4 secs by Cummings. As Gundar Haegg was to report 60 years later in his races with Andersson, they never thought about breaking records, nor were there four-minute barriers.

It was the competition and the victory that counted. In his biography, George said the same thing. "Some nineteenth-century commentators felt that George and Cummings were already past their best when they met, but I think it is a shame to say that. It would be a shame if the last arrival of open athletics" now forecast for 1983 at the earliest, meant that this generation should miss Coe and Overt vying for the sub-3.45 mile that they are undoubtedly worth.

Pat Butcher



The rivals, past and present: W. G. George and W. Cummings; battle it out for a £100 wager in 1885. Inset, Coe and Overt.

## Put the blame on Athens

New words flow into the English language incessantly from many rivers, tributaries, cloud-bursts, and underground lakes. Here comes a torrent of jargon from the expanding social sciences. There flows new and lively slang from countries that are starting to speak English. The *Oxford English Dictionary Supplement* is rich with Japanese English. And poor backs striving for effect in their daily wrestle with words and meanings sometimes coin a new word. Here is one of those. A report in *The Observer* of a recent trial included the sentence: "Attendant briefs and reporters gawped at the array of weaponry on one of the tables in the well of the court." Let us welcome the arrival of the English of brief as a new term of synecdoche for a barrister. I suppose that the collective noun is a boredom of briefs. The language is rich with words, usually rude, for members of the Bar, itself a piece of synecdoche.

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that comes from the Greek word meaning "the understanding of one thing from another". In classical rhetoric and poetry it meant the use of a part for the whole: *carina* keel, *prora* prow, and *puppis* stern, are severally used by the Roman poets for the whole ship. Synecdoche was defined as putting a part for the whole (50 sail for

50 ships); or the whole for a part (the smiling year for spring); or the species for the genus (cut-throat for assassin); or the genus for the species (creature for a man); or the name of the material for the thing made (willow for bat, leather for ball).

"England" meaning the English cricket XI, "won" is a piece of synecdoche, though not one that there is much chance to use. O my Trueman and my Cowdray long ago. So is a five thousand head of cattle, unless you literally mean a shambles in which 5,000 beasts have been decapitated and their bodies removed.

Here is an improbably synecdochic news report to greet the new term for a silk, another synecdoche: "An erratic gun was taking part in a shoot near a trout stream. Aiming badly, he hit a rod. The leech was hastily sent for and saved the victim's life. Thanks to the efforts of an efficient leech, he recovered heavy damage for negligence." A moral tale, you see.

The danger with all such tropes is that the literal meaning sleeps lightly and may be woken to absurd life by in-judicious juxtapositions. The journalist who wrote "This newspaper will wait its time and see how the new faces perform before judging them" conjures up the image of a competition among politicians for pulling hidden faces and fleeing. Our new recruit to the forces of synecdoche is not immune from such dangers of misapprehension by being taken literally: "The briefs are all off for lunch—at the Athenaeum" makes the Athenaeum sound uncharacteristically frivolous.

Philip Howard

# Is the anti-noise movement doomed to silence?

by David Nicholson-Lord

that the only "avoidable" cost was the £4,000 for Council members' travel and meals. The rest was staff time.

"I asked him what the civil servants who cost £71,000 were doing now," says Mr Connell. "He said he couldn't possibly tell me. I'm afraid we had a bit of a barney."

For a body which has helped secure important legislative changes, issued more than five million leaflets and dealt with more than 100,000 cases of nuisance, the Noise Abatement Society was founded in a curiously offhand way. Mr Connell, a former Smithfield meat salesman and now owner of an exporting business, used to have six telephones on his desk and was singularly unworried by their or any other cacophony. But he grew exasperated with letters in the national press complaining about noise.

What he demanded tongue-in-cheek of one newspaper, was the make-up of this much-invoked organization called "They"? The newspaper promptly gave him a list of members of a distinctly non-fictional but long-defunct body called the Noise Abatement League. Mr Connell got in touch with it, wrote to the

press, received 4,000 replies in a week and soon after became the society's secretary.

Its first act was to seek support from every candidate in the 1959 general election. A stamped, addressed envelope accompanied each letter and all but three replied. Within a few months one successful candidate won fourth place in the ballot for private members' bills and the Noise Abatement Act became law.

Achievements since then have covered much-publicized campaigns on Concorde and the third London airport, the introduction of Treasury grants for double-glazing against aircraft and traffic noise and a host of less glamorous but eminently worthy regulations and codes of practice. But over the past decade the society has fallen on increasingly hard times.

Membership, for instance, has decreased from about 8,000 to 5,500. The printing budget has been cut by 90 per cent. Two years ago the society was forced to move from its Old Bond Street headquarters to Mr Connell's home in Bromley, Kent, where he and his wife manfully grapple with what used to be the workload of three staff.

Income from members, under £5,000, now constitutes less than a third of the much-trimmed running costs, and Mr Connell concedes that the society is run on an old-fashioned and insufficiently "money-grubbing" basis. Some annual subscriptions are still set at 10 shillings and sixpence.

The cause of this sad decline, he says, is not just the vicious downwards spiral of declining membership and diminishing impact, but partly the fact that there is something peculiar about noise. People who suffer from it like to keep it to themselves. They don't like to have it known they are members.

But with complaints about noise showing steady annual increases, Mr Connell believes the abatement battle is far from won. Plastic may have replaced metal in milk crates, but much sleep is now lost to late-night parties and reggae music: the society is working on methods to curb these. Noise remains a potent source of sometimes ferocious neighbourly conflict and generates about 15,000 press cuttings a year. That, at least, was the figure before the society had to axe its cuttings service.

Mr Connell, at 69, also wants to bow out of active leadership. The society has always been something of a one-man crusade, and although his dream of 400 local noise abatement committees seems farther than ever from realization, he wants at the least to ensure that it does not go the way of its extinct prewar predecessor.

"I feel young but I am not getting any younger, and I would like to be able to let the society stand on its own feet," he says. "It would be a tragedy if it were simply allowed to die."



John Connell: "The need for us, or someone like us, is paramount."

Geoffrey Smith

# Can the Tories survive the SDP?

In the 36 years that have passed since the end of the Second World War the Conservatives have been in office for 19. That would be a good record for any party. It is remarkable for a conservative party at a time when elsewhere in Europe something of a stigma has tended to attach to the very name "conservative" and when the general trend of British society has been in a mildly collectivist direction. Britain has become not a socialist, but a social democratic country.

The Conservative achievement has depended on the party's ability to win the votes of so many of what one might term nature's social democrats: skilled and semi-skilled workers and their wives. Mrs Thatcher would not have won in 1979 without the strength of support she received from this section of the electorate, who were fed up with the way the unions behaved in the winter of discontent and were attracted by the prospect of lower income tax. Conservative successes have generally rested upon the party's capacity to appeal to many social democrats in a social democratic country without a social democratic party.

But it is like this to point to the Conservative dilemma at this time. The rise of the Social Democratic Party poses much more than the customary mid-term threat to a government that is going through a difficult period because it offers the prospect of a more congenial permanent home to a sector of voters whom the Conservatives cannot afford to lose.

Often in the past a Conservative government has been shaken by a Liberal revival halfway through a Parliament, only to find that most of those who defected to the Liberals were the less-vote Tory again at the subsequent general election. That has been because they have felt that the choice lay between a Conservative and Labour government. The Liberals were irrelevant to that choice. It may well be different in the case of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance.

It will not be enough therefore for the Conservatives to rely upon the fearful prospect of a left-wing Labour administration. They will need to offer a positive appeal. But how? The time-honoured stratagem for a Prime Minister seeking to create the impression of a revitalized government is to have a reshuffle. Sometimes the play may be overdone a bit, as Mr Macmillan found to his cost after the reshuffle of 1962. But Prime Ministers have believed that the country can be cheered up by the diverting sight of new faces in top jobs.

Mrs Thatcher is widely expected to resort to this tactic before the end of the year, but her room for manoeuvre is limited. It had been thought that Lord Thorneycroft would retire as party chairman, which could have provided a major task for a senior member of the present Cabinet. But it now seems that Lord Thorneycroft will be staying on. He has always been more than willing to do so, and Mrs Thatcher has now indicated that she would like him to continue.

Lord Hailsham also does not wish to retire as Lord Chancellor. This would not necessarily deter the Prime Minister from asking him to stand down on the grounds of age if she had a replacement firmly in mind. From time to time it is suggested that the Woolsack would be an appropriately distinguished alternative berth for Sir Geoffrey Howe. But that is not probable at this time. Sir Geoffrey is unlikely to want to

leave the Commons and the Government can hardly want to risk a by-election in Surrey East.

It would always be possible for Mrs Thatcher to drop one or two middle rank members of her Cabinet, and to switch others around from one post to another. But switching the same ministers around from one office to another is not likely to make much impact on the country unless there is some change of policy. Nor would it do much to relieve the frustration on her backbenches. This is the time in any Parliament when able and ambitious people in the governing party are looking for promotion.

But the anxiety of the Conservative benches is deeper than at the moment. There is an increasing fear among many Tory members that the course on which the Government is set will make it hard for them to hold their seats in the next election. The strong political instinct of self-preservation is now working against Mrs Thatcher. She has heard in almost total silence the Committee of the 1922 Thursday evening speakers, in which she offered no hint of a change in economic strategy, seemed to be much in line with a mid-term statement of policy that had been prepared in Conservative Central Office. This statement expresses a greater understanding of the social problems of unemployment than has always been evident in the traditional pronouncements of the party. It does not point to any change of substance.

## Modifications but no abrupt change

The final draft will be read by ministers over the weekend and in the coming week. It would be natural if some of them were to argue for some more positive in substance as well as tone. At the Cabinet on Thursday discussed a Treasury paper on public expenditure cuts for the next financial year no vote or roll call of opinion was taken. But the impression was given that no more than about five members supported the Treasury line.

This does not presage any abrupt switch of direction. But it does suggest that they may be succession of modifications. There will not be sufficient support in Cabinet to tighten the screw further and room will have to be found for a few new initiatives, such as Mr. Brian's youth training and employment package.

The Government intends to have a good deal of legislation of a political nature in the coming parliamentary session, and that a quiet session the following year, which will probably be the last before the election. That makes a good political sense in strategic terms. Push a few popular measures through Parliament while there is time for the electorate to absorb their significance, and then avoid any hostages to fortune in the final run-up.

But what legislation could the Government have in mind that might transform the political landscape? Another prudent Act on the trade unions? Something more on public order? These will not be enough to resolve the Government's central political dilemma: that its economic strategy gives overriding importance to the battle against inflation at a time when the country has become obsessed about employment and declining activity.

Unless the Government can show either that its policies are working, or that it can offer new grounds for hope, it will not hold the social democratic vote next time.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## BACK TO AN INCOMES POLICY?

The climate of economic debate in this country would be greatly improved if the unions were not saddled with their relationships to the Labour Party and the CBI were less constrained by its instinctive loyalties to a Tory Government.

The CBI would have contributed more constructively and critically to Government economic policy if it had not felt it disloyal to do so; the current debate in the Labour Party would be less constrained on issues of pay and productivity if the party were not so dependent on union support.

But the TUC can at least be said to have developed some of its thinking in the last two years. As the latest TUC/Labour Party Liaison Committee document *Economic Issues Facing the Next Labour Government* shows, it has come to accept that profitability of companies is essential to future prosperity, that unions as well as management must accept the need for restructuring, retraining and shifting priorities from declining to growing industries, and that control of inflation involves responsibility by wage bargainers as well as governments.

Of course the document also contains a lot of the paraphernalia of the past, such as price controls, direction of investment funds, planning agreements, import quotas, and the restoration of exchange controls, all of which would

constrict rather than aid the recovery it so dearly wishes to promote. It also contains a number of central contradictions. For instance, the belief that the pound must be deliberately devalued sits uneasily with its desire to control inflation, even if this could be achieved without the kind of disastrous intervention in the exchange markets which we have always seen in the past. To say, as the document says, that we need to achieve a new spirit of co-operation within industry can hardly be squared with the kind of controls, on management through price commissions and planning agreements it proposes once again. Furthermore, to impose import ceilings on industries is all too likely to maintain declining industries, and damage the very Third World exporters that the TUC/Labour Party declare it their wish to aid.

The central problem of the competitiveness of British goods on world markets cannot be solved by imposing import controls, the main motive for which would be the desire to maintain employment. To curb imports is likely to strangle a recovery at birth. Nor can the TUC and Labour Party's faith in government dirigiste measures to promote investment and growth be squared easily with past experience of Whitehall's ability to pick winners.

Yet the document is surely right in seeing the need to

establish a new programme on the ruins of a monetarist experiment fast failing and to recognise the need in this programme to develop objectives which industry, government and the unions can jointly share. It is a pity it does not make more of the opportunities that bodies like the National Economic Development Council can provide. It is to be regretted that it is still reluctant to accept how much of Mrs. Thatcher's initial popularity came from the sense that many of the measures it still clings to have failed in the past and been seen to fail. But the broad drift of the document is to take the TUC again into the corridors of Whitehall, to reopen familiar ministerial doors which Mrs. Thatcher slammed shut in May 1979. It is a serious step forward to another social contract with a future Labour Government.

In detail it is in fact trying honestly, or as honestly as any compromise between the far spread wings of the Labour movement will allow, to answer questions which critics have legitimately raised about other recent Labour policy statements. It states what is transparent to others, but requires great courage to broach in many Labour circles these days, that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion." From there it should be an obvious and logical step to an incomes policy.

## DREAMS AND REALITY IN AFRICA

Three East African presidents — President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Obote of Uganda and President Moi of Kenya — met in Nairobi yesterday for the melancholy task of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the East African Community. The failure of this attempt at African economic cooperation has lessons for the whole of Africa: it has to be set against the relative success of the 16-state Economic Community of West African States and against the dream of an African continental common market set out in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was agreed at a special economic summit of the Organization of African Unity in 1980. The basic question is whether economic cooperation is a realistic option for Africa.

East African links date back to 1917 when a customs union between Kenya and Uganda was established. Tanganyika was soon drawn in and the regional grouping progressed by way of the East African High Commission in 1948, the East African Common Services Organization in 1961, the Kampala Agreement of 1964 and the Treaty of East African Cooperation of 1967. It then rapidly foundered on ideological differences between the "capitalist" Kenyatta and the "socialist" Nyerere; disastrous mismanagement of the common railways and airways; and above all Amin's coup in

1971 and the subsequent collapse of the Uganda economy. Superficially there would seem to be little to hinder revival in the changed circumstances of 1981, but the fact that the Kenya-Tanzania border is closed and that trade with Uganda has stopped because there is no money indicates how difficult this would be.

Across the continent, the Economic Community of West African States, born in 1975 and now linking 16 states, held its sixth summit in Freetown last May and could boast that an infrastructure had been firmly laid and that the way was clear to move forward towards abolition of tariffs and the creation of joint ventures and a genuine common market. The 16 nations aim to go beyond commercial ends: there is a protocol for the free movement of people, which has, however, aroused some latent chauvinisms, and an ambitious plan to establish a joint defence force. The community has survived coups and revolutions among its members. This is a tribute to the tact of its Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara, but also an indication of the fact that little has so far been done except to make plans.

There is no shortage of plans elsewhere. The Economic Community for Africa, for instance, discouraged by the East African Commu-

unity experience, is busy trying to establish a preferential trade area that will include all the states down the east coast and the states of southern Africa, excluding the Republic of South Africa. These same southern African states have formed the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference to try to establish some sort of freedom from economic domination by South Africa. The former French colonies in Africa maintain a degree of economic cooperation (and a degree of economic dependence on France, say the critics).

If the Organization of African Unity dreams of a continental common market by the year 2000 is to have any hope of reaching reality, it will be as a collaboration of regional common markets, rather than as a linking of all the states of the continent. Even formulating such a dream carries with it some advantages: it emphasizes that the economic salvation of the continent must lie in finding a degree of self-reliance and a self-sustaining development, in forging "horizontal" links and making Africa less dependent on the vagaries of developed economies. But the gap between this dream and the present reality is made clear by the sight of African leaders gathering in Nairobi to carve up the remains of their failure to cooperate.

## THE HIGH PRICE OF EIGHT MINUTES

In his old age, the artist Samuel Palmer had the windows of his studio white-washed so that he would not have to see the new Victorian villas creeping over the landscape. He lived in a Victorian villa himself. Cynical androtchety, he used to turn over his old sketchbooks — most of them now destroyed — and deride the illusions of his youth. He would not have given much for the chances that the valley in the North Downs where he had worked on his first landscapes, the ones we value most, would remain untouched for a full century more, even though the built-up wilderness of London would grow to the edge of it.

A motorway is now planned from one end of this small enclave to the other. The inquiry has been held, the plan approved, and only some rather desperate litigation by opponents delays the start. It is an ugly plan, and all that can be said in its defence does not make it less ugly. No-one wished to have a road there. But when the plan of the sixties to surround London with three concentric motorways was dropped, it was decided to stitch together the scraps already approved into one continuous ring. Palmer's Shereham lay between two loose ends, six miles apart, of the former middle and outer rings.

A complete by-pass round London is a project to which the Government rightly gives high priority. It is overwhelmingly justified in economic terms and in terms of relief to communities affected by heavy traffic. Even the Garden of

Eden could hardly stand in the way of such enormous interests. It is nonsensical to put a price on the amenity value of a medieval castle or the slope of a hill, but the conflict here is not direct. There are alternatives, as always. They were carefully gone into at the public inquiry, which was a good deal more convincing as a democratic exercise than many earlier specimens of its kind, and the inspector found them all wanting. But the balance of arguments was troublingly close.

The chosen route is the most popular locally. It intrudes on fewer houses and relieves more bottlenecks. Almost by definition the most unspoiled ground will have the fewest neighbours. But the thousands who visit the footpaths and woods around Shereham also have a claim on it, especially strong when so little landscape of comparable quality survives near London. The fact that Palmer once subjected these particular hills to what he called "the intense purifying, separating, transmuting heat of the soul's infatigable alchemy" is less important today than the satisfaction that today's visitors draw from them (but of course many of them see them under his influence).

There is a route just to the west, preferred by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, which would do less visual harm, at an extra cost of 20-30 per cent, while affecting rather more houses. But the cheapest alternative by far is one dismissed almost contemptuously both by Ministry

and Inspector. Two other motorways (one not quite finished) run eastwards from the separated ends that the Shereham link would join. They meet only six miles away, at Wrotham. Modifying the existing interchange there would complete the orbital route, though the detour would make it five miles longer than the direct line, an extra eight minutes driving time at motorway speeds. The Ministry is convinced that this extra time would encourage traffic to take short cuts along the existing congested country roads (which would take about the same time to drive over). It predicts that a Wrotham link would therefore carry only one-seventh as much traffic as the route past Shereham. This seems to underestimate both the tendency of drivers to stick to a motorway once on it, and the possibility of discouraging through traffic on the older roads by speed limits and other means.

It all depends how much value is put on eight minutes of a driver's time. The Ministry point out truly that for a thousand drivers it adds up to many man hours (with fuel costs to match). But the marginal cost in relation to the whole orbital motorway project, and each driver's perceived inconvenience, would be only slight. The threatened damage to the beauty of the valley, which cannot be priced, would be drastic and irreparable. Either of the proposed alternatives would be preferable to seeing the valley go the same way as Samuel Palmer's lost workbooks.

## Putting the heart back into deprived inner cities

From the Bishop of Birmingham and others

Sir, We are a group of urban bishops who meet from time to time to share our common concerns. We write now about the prospect facing young people in this country today. The Mass-power Services Commission forecasts an increase in youth unemployment from nearly 20 per cent to over 60 per cent in a few years. Leaders of industry admit that when there is an upturn of industrial demand after the present recession, this will be met by increased productivity rather than by a larger labour force. We regard this situation as totally unacceptable and potentially disastrous, unless there is a major shift in public attitudes towards work and employment.

The riots which have recently taken place in our cities will be as nothing to what will happen if we let matters slide. Unless the natural energies of youth are harnessed to useful and positive ends, they will inevitably express themselves in destructive aggression. Every young person must be able to feel he can contribute to the society in which he lives, even if he cannot find gainful employment. (Work Experience and Youth Opportunities Programmes are excellent but they can offer no more than a temporary respite from unemployment.) Unless there is a sense of national solidarity and worthwhile common aims, young people will tend to get what they can for themselves, by means which have already included theft and looting.

Few are ready to face the fact that there will never again be enough jobs of the traditional kind, especially for those who are unskilled; nor are they willing to countenance job-sharing if it is to the detriment of existing employees. Yet there are thousands and thousands of quite ordinary service jobs which need to be done. Instead of paying people to do nothing, surely it is better to pay a little more (even if it means paying higher taxes) to provide regular work for young people and help for the community. We are rapidly becoming a polarized society in which the gap between those in work and those without work steadily widens. We must all cooperate to provide a positive vision of the society at which we aim which will fire the imagination of young people. Unless those with power shake out of our attitudes and re-educate public opinion, young people will be left without hope and in that case we feel bound to warn that the fate of our urban centres of population will be like that of Cities of the Plain.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH BIRMINGHAM,  
JOHN CHELMSFORD,  
KENNETH CHIFFIELD,  
DAVID LIVERPOOL,  
STANLEY MANCHESTER,  
RONALD SOUTHWARK,  
JIM STEPNEY,  
DAVID RYAN,  
Bishop of Exeter,  
Old Church Road,  
Barnstaple,  
Devon,  
July 20.

From the General Secretary of the Labour Party.  
Sir, Judging from your leader's "Where hell is often a city" (July 21), you have clearly read a discussion document on public housing quite different from the one we actually published (*A Future for Public Housing*, £1 post

inclusive, from the address below). Your document has an "air of satisfaction about the achievements of the public sector", while ours quite frankly admits, as your planning reporter records on another page, to Labour's "uncertainty and consequent lack of confidence" on the public sector's future role.

Your document's moral is "the need to restore the last two years' drastic cuts in public expenditure on housing". We certainly do deplore the Government's disproportionate cuts in housing, in company with virtually all informed opinion in the housing field (and yourself in earlier leaders). But our 72-page paper is almost entirely concerned with non-financial aspects of policy, stating explicitly in its opening paragraph that the working group which drafted it "has not conducted a thorough study of housing finance [nor] attempted to quantify the impact of the public sector housing investment programme which the next Labour Government should undertake."

Your document apparently looks with favour on the "large tenement blocks of many inner city areas". Our "Cities of the Future" and later was built on design principles which have since been shown to be inadequate. Your document calls for money to be poured into inner city public housing. Our "Cities of the Future" concedes that "Socialists have traditionally been better at making out the case for public intervention, in whatever sphere, than at knowing how to run the public agencies created as a result."

You charge our document, finally, with showing "little sign" of "imaginative policy-making". If it bore any resemblance to the state and complacent offering portrayed in your leader, this charge might be deserved. But it does not. Indeed, it represents a far-reaching review of Labour's public housing policies. Can I now suggest that you read the document we published, not the one you expected, and that you readers purchase a copy to judge for themselves?

Yours sincerely,  
RON HAYWARD,  
General Secretary,  
The Labour Party,  
150 Walworth Road, SE17,  
July 21.

From the Director of Shelter.  
Sir, Your leader ("Where hell is often a city", July 21) rightly points to the danger of oversimplifying "the complex factors contributing to the riots" in Toxteth and elsewhere, but your discussion of inner city housing policy falls into the same trap. You adopt Mr. Heseltine's latest justification for cutting the public housing programme in our inner cities, i.e. "that too much money" has been poured in already. There can be no doubt that the nature and quality of some public housing in Toxteth is alienating and unpopular, and that the land is put to use in a way which is not in the long-term interests of the city. But the fact is that the public housing programme had to operate in the context of central government policy which directly encouraged high density redevelopment — playing the numbers game to win elections at the expense of quality.

As in the inter-war years, when so many of the five and six storey walk-up blocks were built, the dominant attitude was that the quality of public sector housing should lag behind general aspirations. A less frugal attitude then would be paying dividends, and avoiding large bills, now. But Mr

Heseltine's cuts, the abolition of "Parker Morris" standards for council building and the re-emergence of the philosophy that public housing should have a residual or "welfare" role all point to history repeating itself. We are in imminent danger of so neglecting the existing stock that wholesale bulldozing of communities will again become necessary.

It is unfortunate that the collapse of the public sector programme comes so soon after many of the lessons have been learnt. Toxteth includes some attractive and popular two-storey council houses with gardens. Following the initiative of Shelter's Neighbourhood Action Project in the early seventies, all the older terraced houses in Toxteth are in a Housing Action Area. A number of housing associations are active buying and renovating property for the existing community and the area boasts a number of housing co-operatives. This is public housing which is far from the "impersonal pattern of urban redevelopment" you rightly criticize. All of this recent work is under threat. Your leader ends by calling for more investment in repair and maintenance on older properties on both housing and employment grounds, an argument Shelter has been making for years. But we also need more investment in new building in many areas to meet the growing number of households and to provide sufficient elbow room for enable local authorities to lower densities and bring more families out of tower blocks.

Housing policy alone cannot be blamed for the riots, nor can it provide the whole solution. But the detailed research done on inner city problems points to the need for more resources, including housing, not less.

We can only hope that Mr. Heseltine really has gone to Liverpool to listen, and that action will be taken as a result.  
Yours faithfully,  
NEIL MCINTOSH,  
Shelter,  
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.

## For the high jump

From Sir David Llewellyn

Sir, Is it too much to hope that the special duties assigned to Mr. Heseltine will result in the shadow over Aintree's future being removed?

By general consent the problem of large-scale unemployment on Merseyside is likely to remain for many years. It follows that the many opportunities for healthy recreation for young people to enjoy, the greater the prospects of social peace.

The broad acres of Aintree could be used for a sporting complex, no less than for the greatest spectacle in the world, threatened with extinction.

The situation is too serious for pointing a finger of blame at successive governments, the Levy Board, the Jockey Club, Local authorities, the owner of Aintree or anybody else.

What matters now, above all, is that the land is put to use in a way which is not in the long-term interests of the city. But the fact is that the public housing programme had to operate in the context of central government policy which directly encouraged high density redevelopment — playing the numbers game to win elections at the expense of quality.

As in the inter-war years, when so many of the five and six storey walk-up blocks were built, the dominant attitude was that the quality of public sector housing should lag behind general aspirations. A less frugal attitude then would be paying dividends, and avoiding large bills, now. But Mr

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LLEWELLYN,  
The Glebe,  
Yateandon,  
Newbury,  
Berkshire.

appear as an inexcusable defamation of a very courageous and honest man of great wisdom.

My uneasiness is increased when I find at the end of the series mentioned in a similar manner a well-known British figure whom before the war I knew well as my student at LSE: Sir Paul Chambers. It all reminds me only too much of the atmosphere I found on my first post-war visit to Germany in 1946 among those socialist German refugees whom, as I discovered to my surprise, the Americans had selected as their expert economic advisers. Was anti-capitalist resentment really the right way to bring the Germans back into the Western community?

Yours faithfully,  
F. A. HAYEK,  
Urachstrasse 27,  
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),  
Federal Republic of Germany,  
July 17.

## Fly-by-nights

From Mrs Elaine Hurrell

Sir, The bigamist antics of the pied flycatchers reared in your columns of today (*Science Report*, July 22) do not appear to be confined to Uppsala.

This season I have observed with interest two broods of pied flycatchers in our garden on the edge of Dartmoor. I documented the arrival of a pair on May 1, and subsequent breeding, with the result that seven young were reared and left the nest on June 10.

However, before these left I had become aware of the presence of a second female at a nearby nest (some eight paces away) where there was no apparent male support. Of this clutch of seven eggs only three young were reared and these left on Tuesday, July 14.

Could it be that our inclement spring and lessening prospect of any summer at all had prompted our second female to tolerate the compromise of a bigamist situation?

Yours sincerely,  
ELAINE HURRELL,  
Moorgate,  
South Brent,  
South Devon,  
July 22.

## Ensuring the future of hydrography

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Your report (July 23) of Michael Heseltine's Commons answer about the future of the Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency indicates that the Government at least accepts, at least in this field, the need for such important multiple-user services to become largely independent of the transient financial ups and downs — almost always the latter!

of sponsoring government departments, in this case Environment and Defence, the latter until recently solely responsible, as the name implies.

May one make a plea for a similar solution to be devised for financing the Hydrographic Service, still totally vulnerable to "defence reviews" and the current draconian cuts in the Royal Navy? The Hydrography of the Navy is the nation's maritime survey authority and custodian of the important Admiralty world chart series and related essential navigational data, bought and used universally by the world's shipowners and the many others who now engage in a continually widening range of marine activities.

Whereas on land most topographical features and changes can readily be seen without a map, those who go to sea must normally rely completely on charts and more than a few mistakes and other hazards on and above the seabed, and ensure the safe passage of increasingly deep-draught ships and numerous offshore structures being towed to coastal and offshore locations. It is well to remember that only one major accident, like the Amoco Cadiz or Antonio Gramsci, could result in pollution damage far exceeding the costs of the hydrographic service for several years ahead.

Quite apart from numerous international and other agencies and commercial and private users, at least a dozen government departments outside defence rely in various ways on the Admiralty chart to carry out their responsibilities. As recommended by the Hydrographic Society's report in 1975 but still not implemented, long-term arrangements are needed for funding the Hydrographic Service and there is a growing backlog of survey work consequent on the failure to expand the survey fleet, aggravated by the continuing failure to replace obsolete inland vessels.

Rumours of impending cuts add to the concern in maritime circles and the urgency of settling the long-term health and future of an essential national service like the Ordnance Survey, soon to reach its bicentenary. These new arrangements should not however include any change in its White Ensign status, not least because hydrography is even more vital to defence now that we are submerging the Navy — or should I say sinking it?

Perhaps if Admiralty charts were included in your best-seller computer print-out several would also appear in the OS maps in the top 100 listed.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL RANKEN,  
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14,  
July 23.

## Singing at the wedding

From the Headmaster of St Paul's Cathedral Choir School

Sir, Since the publication in your columns of the letter from Mr. Simon Owen (July 22) is likely to lend further credibility to its inaccurate implications, I should be grateful if you would allow me briefly to correct the mistaken impression now widely held that the chorists (i.e. the choirboys) of St Paul's are likely to receive television fees in the region of £800 or more each for singing at the royal wedding.

The word chorister can of course be applied to any member of a choir, but its use in the present case has led to unfortunate confusion. If it be correct that the professional adult members of the cathedral choir, who are known as vicars choral, have negotiated fees of the order mentioned by Mr. Owen he may be assured that the boys are unlikely to receive more than a fraction of that amount. Indeed, allowing for inflation, I doubt whether there will be a gross disparity between the value of the fees earned by our boys next week and those collected by Mr. Owen on an earlier royal occasion.

I might add that if he were to attend any of the nine choral services in which the boys take part every week I should be surprised if his ears and eyes failed to convince him that they sing with a dedication at least comparable with his own when he was a chorister.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK SUTTON,  
St Paul's Cathedral Choir School,  
New Change, EC4,  
July 22.

## Heroes in retreat

From Mr C. A. Philbrick

Sir, The sight of Ian Botham and, on the following day, Bob Willis, having to make their undignified headlong dash for the safety of the dressing room was the only sad aspect of the exciting finish to the recent Test.

It is a player's right to be allowed to walk back to the pavilion in the traditional manner after producing an exceptional piece of cricket. It is more moving and emotionally satisfying for the player and spectator alike. I should have felt cheated at not being able to stand and clap my hands off for the full minute such an exit usually took years ago.

Yours, etc.,  
C. A. PHILBRICK,  
1 Edenbrook Close,  
Leigh-on-Sea,  
Essex,  
July 22.

The first signatory to the letter yesterday calling for a campaign to save the Garden of Eden was Mr Robert Jackson, son of Lady Jackson of Lodsworth, near Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames.















## Government pressed on interest rates

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The Government is expected to have another testing week in the money markets when trading resumes on Monday in spite of the slightly calmer atmosphere prevailing yesterday.

While the feeling has grown over the week that the Government will fight extremely hard to prevent a rise in bank base rate, it is still recognized that fresh downward pressure on sterling or any official mismanagement of the delicate liquidity balance in the market could make life difficult for the Government.

One of the authorities' main tasks next week will be to ensure that sufficient funds come into the market to enable the discount houses to take up the £1,000m of Treasury bills they undertook to buy at yesterday's weekly tender.

The regular weekly offer of three-month bills, amounting yesterday to £200m, was sold at an average rate of discount of 13.777 per cent compared with 13.4703 per cent the previous week. The rise reflected the increase in the cost of three-month interbank money over the week.

The average rate of discount this week would have implied a rise in MLR to 141 per cent in the old days. But under the present rules MLR is an administered rate and, with the Bank regularly supplying funds to the market at rates above MLR, has far less significance. The highest rate of discount at which yesterday's special £800m offer of 5-week Treasury bills was allotted was 13.96875 per cent. Bidders at this level received 81 per cent of their requirement, while bids at lower rates of discount were allotted in full.

The highest rate of discount represents a yield of just over 14 per cent, slightly below the cost of five-week money in the interbank market. What the houses will do with the bills remains to be seen. Some plan to sell parts of their holdings, possibly to oil companies who have to meet Petroleum Revenue Tax payments on September 1, the day the bills mature.

It is recognized that the bills are not especially attractive to outside buyers, particularly while there is the risk that all interest rates could rise still higher over the next few weeks. The houses themselves will not be unhappy to hold the bills provided they can finance them on day-to-day money at rates closer to 12 per cent.

Yesterday's special bill offer is to be followed by a further offer of September 1 bills next Friday, though this time for only £250m. In addition, the regular tender for three-month bills will total £200m.

The Bank also announced yesterday the issue of two new tranches of low coupon gilts for higher rate taxpayers. The additional tranches are £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985.

The stocks will be available from next week to facilitate switching out of Exchequer 3 per cent 1981 which is due for redemption on August 27. Remaining supplies of Treasury 3 per cent 1985 are considered too small to accommodate potential demand and the stock will no longer operate as a "tap".

## Poles may get new lending from bankers

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 24

A number of leading European central banks have been considering lending dollars to Poland to enable the country to buy much needed raw materials and foodstuffs.

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank said in Zurich today that if the Poles approached the bank for funds it would study the request "in a positive spirit".

But he made it clear that any lending would be conditional on the loan being part of an international concerted action and that it would have to be guaranteed by the Swiss Government.

The statement suggests that the question has already been given a considerable amount of thought in Zurich but that other central banks are probably more reluctant to act.

The possible involvement of central banks in granting financial assistance to the Poles goes back to Poland's request at the end of last month for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m (£805m) from its 15 main Western creditor countries.

At the time Warsaw approached Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland for \$100m each.

The request did not evoke an immediate response. Some countries were reluctant to lend because of the economic disarray in Poland and their own budgetary constraints. Others such as West Germany found that they did not have the legal framework for making loans.

## Preliminary accord on pipeline deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 24

The Soviet Union and a West German banking consortium have reached a preliminary agreement on financing the controversial 1,000-kilometre gas pipeline connecting Northern Siberia and Western Europe.

In a brief and cautiously worded statement, Deutsche Bank, which heads the consortium, said that negotiations this week had resulted in an agreement that is a "necessary precondition" for concluding contracts involving the supply of German-made equipment for the pipeline.

It added that final agreement on the financing should be reached this year after "further clarification of the contracts".

In the deal, the Soviet authorities would undertake to supply Western Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year for 20 years in return for an estimated DM420,000 (£420m) worth of equipment, consisting mainly of the pipeline and modern compressor stations.

The gas would be delivered to several Western European countries. West Germany would take about 12,000 million cubic metres a year, and Germany's industry would get the lion's share of the equipment orders.

The deal has provoked a sometimes bitter dispute between West Germany and the

## Banks hold cards in Conoco bid battle

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 24

A report issued today on the ownership of America's largest industrial companies shows that New York's leading banks are among the most prominent shareholders in several of the corporations involved in the Conoco takeover battle.

This fact may strengthen the efforts of those congressmen in Washington who argue that any Conoco takeover should be blocked on anti-trust grounds.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York and its employee share plans own the largest share of Du Pont, Conoco's directors favour a marriage with Du Pont.

Bankers Trust, which controls 5.23 per cent of Conoco's shares and 6.28 per cent of Mobil's shares, also owns 0.35 per cent of the shares of Du Pont. Conoco's directors favour a marriage with Du Pont.

The report, issued by the Corporate Data Exchange Inc., shows that the bank trust departments will have a big say in the outcome of the Conoco contest.

Citicorp, New York's largest bank, is the fourth largest Conoco shareholder, as well being the eighth largest shareholder in Du Pont and the twelfth largest Mobil shareholder.

Seagram, one of Conoco's suitors, said it may take legal action against the Conoco management if it interferes with Seagram's takeover offer.

Seagram accused Conoco of soliciting the governments of Norway and Dubai to take actions which could be detrimental to shareholders.

Conoco has said both governments would object to a Seagram takeover.

Conoco applied to the United States District Court in New York for a preliminary injunction against completion of the Seagram tender offer for Conoco stock and against Seagram's purchase of any Conoco stock based on "manipulative" conduct.

Conoco charges Seagram with discriminating against some Conoco holders by giving selected other holders valuable information before raising its bid on July 23. Conoco's application to the court will be heard next Wednesday.

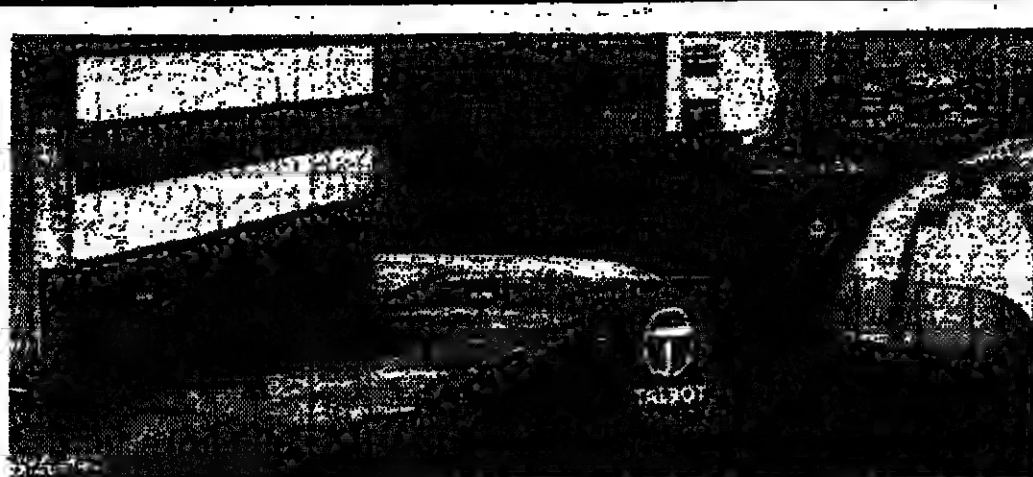
## Ulster hurt by loss of investment

From Robert Rodwell, Belfast

A steady withdrawal of investment by British industrialists has contributed to Northern Ireland's economic plight, Mr Noel Stewart, senior partner at Coopers and Lybrand, said in Belfast yesterday.

Mr Stewart said in his company's semi-annual report on the province's economy that the businessmen's attitude was a reaction to the bitterness of both sides of political divide and their apparent lack of any desire for a settlement.

He described the province's future as bleak and said that when the recession ended British companies would concentrate their energies on England, Scotland and Wales.



Ghost factory... Linwood for sale

## Talbot to sell Linwood

By Baron Phillips

Talbot UK has decided to sell its Linwood car plant, more than six months after deciding to close the factory.

The site, which was opened in May 1963, covers more than 450 acres with over 3 million sq ft of industrial floor space.

Hislop Parker May & Rowden and Gerald Eve & Co, the estate agents handling the sale, say that since the closure a number of inquiries have been made about the possible sale.

In property terms the factory is difficult to value. If it were fully let producing 1.50 a sq ft in rent Linwood would have an investment value of between £50m-£60m. But clearly the sale price is going to be a lot less.

As an industrial estate Linwood has many excellent features. It is on Linwood Road, Paisley, only two miles from Glasgow Airport and next to the M8 motorway. The factory also has its own railhead and is on the edge of the Paisley-Renfrew conurbation with a population of more than 100,000.

However, one Glasgow-based industrial developer said last night that Talbot would encounter great difficulty in finding a buyer.

A £15m plan to save the Rover car factory at Solihull in the West Midlands has been dropped, Mr David Gilroy Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley, said yesterday.

When earlier this year "BI" announced that Rover production would be moved to Cowley, Oxford, Mr Gilroy Bevan stated that a Midlands business consortium was willing to bid £15m for the factory and its plant.

But last night Mr Gilroy Bevan, whose constituency borders the factory, said that the plan had been shelved. Since the workforce had already voted by a big majority to accept redundancy and the factory was being dismantled, the consortium's bid had been preempted.

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## Halliday staff are placed elsewhere

By Philip Robinson

Most of the 74 staff who lost their jobs when stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson decided to wind up their business three days after being suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange have been placed in other posts.

Mr Graham Jackson, Halliday partner and a member of the Stock Exchange since 1970, said yesterday: "We are now in the process of winding down and most of the staff have been placed elsewhere."

"I cannot discuss any other aspect relating to the Stock Exchange inquiry. Our solicitors (D. J. Freeman) told us we can say nothing until someone prefers charges—if they do."

But Mr Jackson did confirm that Sir Trevor Dawson, chairman of the £51m unit trust offshoot of merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham, who has been suspended along with Mr Michael Barrett his managing director, in connection with Halliday, Simpson, was a client of Mr David Garner, Halliday's senior dealing partner.

Mr Jackson said: "Arbuthnot was David Garner's client. It was nothing to do with either Don Godwin (another Halliday partner) or myself. I don't know where Mr Garner is. I can't say any more because you will start quoting me, and if you do that we will not help you later when we can say something."

The Stock Exchange suspended Halliday two weeks ago, pending an investigation into the business conduct of the group. At that time, Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, asked Arbuthnot Latham to conduct an internal inquiry. A week ago, Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett were suspended on full pay.

The Fraud Squad is not involved with this inquiry. Other inquiries made led to a fund manager at Chieftain Unit Trust, which conducted its own internal investigation, and consequently sacked the fund manager and invited the Stock Exchange to conduct its own investigation. After months, Halliday, Simpson were suspended.

Meanwhile, it is understood that certain documents relating to the Fraud Squad's three-year investigation involving the Piccadilly unit trust group have gone to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The investigations began in 1978 into share dealings involving "put through" deals—where buyers are matched with sellers without the shares going through the Stock Market.

RECESSION IN US POSSIBLE

Washington, July 24.—Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the United States Under Secretary, said here today that America's economic performance could be weak enough to be called "recession".

But he said that any downturn would be short-lived and would be followed by good growth as President Reagan's tax cuts were implemented.

High interest rates were causing "massive damage" to the economy but the Administration was willing "to bear some costs".

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Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

"It is not the case that my commission is recommending either favouritism or female chauvinism, but more positive action along the lines provided by the EITB."

## Engineering jobs urged for women

By Our Industrial Staff

Industry and the education system are wasting the talents and potential of half the population by training too few women as engineers, Baroness Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

Speaking at Sheffield University last night Baroness Lockwood called for positive action to bring women into the engineering industry. She was guest of honour at a dinner marking the end of an "Insight £1" course sponsored by the Engineering Industrial Training Board aimed at interesting school leavers in the industry.

Sheffield is one of 10 universities which runs EITB sponsored week-long courses for girls who want to explore engineering as a career.

Baroness Lockwood said that the EITB was concerned about the low number of women engineers in Britain. Figures show that women make up just 0.5 per cent of the membership of the five main engineering institutes.

"It is in the industry's interest, indeed the national interest, to implement the principle of equality of opportunity in engineering," she said.

But first, attitudes had to be changed and the wrong image of the industry corrected to stop girls being deflected from considering engineering a worthwhile career.

Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

"It is not the case that my commission is recommending either favouritism or female chauvinism, but more positive action along the lines provided by the EITB."

## Ofrex directors back American bid

By Margaret Pagano

An American group emerged yesterday as the bidder for Ofrex with an agreed offer valuing the office supply and stationery company at £25.8m. It quickly secured almost two-fifths of the equity through directors' acceptances and stockmarket purchases.

Terms from Denison Holdings, a subsidiary of Denison Manufacturing of Delaware, are 130p cash a share, with a loan note alternative. The offer ends several weeks of bid speculation which has seen sharp increases in Ofrex shares. On Wednesday the shares were suspended at 122p pending an announcement. They returned at 131p, 1p above the offer price.

Denison, makers of stationary products for a worldwide market, received immediate acceptances for 10.6 per cent of the equity from Mr George Drexler, Ofrex founder and chairman, and other directors.

But he said that any downturn would be short-lived and would be followed by good growth as President Reagan's tax cuts were implemented.

High interest rates were causing "massive damage" to the economy but the Administration was willing "to bear some costs".

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### Stock markets

FT Index 520.2 up 1.6  
FT Glits 64.16 up 0.16

### Sterling

\$ 1.8640 up 85 points  
Index 92.0 up 0.2  
New York: \$1.8775

### Dollar

Index 111.5 unchanged  
DM 2.4355 down 90 pts

### Gold

\$408.50 up \$1  
New York: \$407.50-\$408.50

### Money

3 mth sterling 14½-14½  
3 mth Euro S 19½-19½  
6 mth Euro S 18½-18½

### PRICE CHANGES

#### Rises

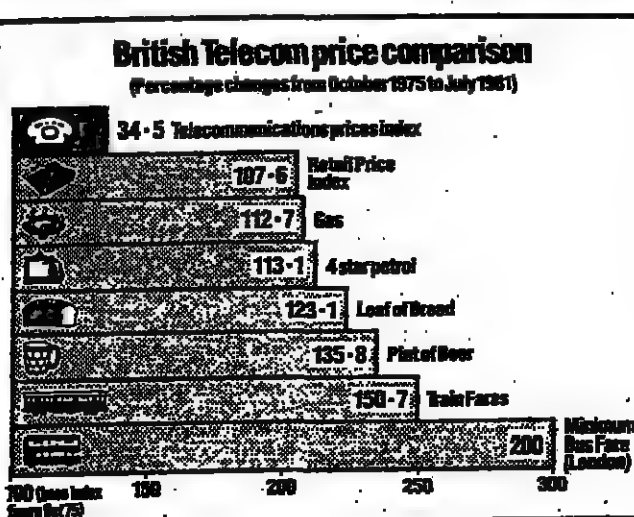
Arbuthnot 10p to 280p  
Atlantic Res 35p to 290p  
BAT Ind 17p to 365p  
Berkeley H'bro 9p to 283p  
Blackwood H'bro 21p to 311p  
Cliffords Davies 12p to 180p  
Collins North 2p to 20p  
De La Rue 17p to 740p  
Farmer S.W. 10p to 180p  
Haden 12p to 220p  
Ldn Lnd Inv 15p to 221p  
Oxfor Grp 12p to 152p  
Wells Petrol 20p to 378p

#### Falls

Alex Discount 10p to 242p  
CTR 8p to 322p  
Churchbury Est 35p to 705p  
Daily Mail Yr 10p to 420p  
Hawker Siddeley 12p to 305p  
Hongkong 20p to 500p  
Howard Mach 2p to 25p  
Incheape 20p to 360p  
Lew Land 10p to 225p  
Martins 11p to 370p  
RIT 20p to 423p  
Union Discount 7p to 153p

### BUSINESS BRIEFING

British Telecom price comparison  
(Percentage changes from October 1975 to July 1981)



The chart shows the increases in British Telecom's charges since October 1975 compared with increases on other items. The corporation says that the higher charges it is proposing to levy from November 1 represent an increase since 1975 of only 34.5 per cent compared with a rise in the retail price index of 107.6 per cent.

### £7.5m Japan trust launch

A £7.5m investment trust is being launched on Monday to concentrate exclusively on the Japanese stock market. The Japan Assets Trust will be managed by Ivory & Sims, the Edinburgh-based fund managers, and it will be aimed at capital rather than income growth.

### BETTER FOR WURST

Sales of German food and drink in Britain have increased sharply from £26m to more than £750m in the last 10 years, according to the latest figures. Britain is now one of the strongest markets for German produce.

### Short-time at Rolls-Royce

The Rolls-Royce aero-engines factory at Derby is introducing a four-day week from Monday because of a slump in sales. International airlines have been cutting back on buying new engines and spare parts because of the recession.

### FALL IN US MONEY SUPPLY

New York, July 24.—The nation's basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$428.5 billion in the week ended July 15 from \$434,800m in the previous week.

The Federal Reserve said some previous week's numbers had been revised. These revisions included a \$600m upward adjustment in the week ended July 8 and a \$300m upward adjustment in the week ended July 1.

The narrower money supply known as M1-A fell to an average of \$360.4m in the week ended July 15 from \$365.1m a week earlier.

### Call to clarify spending plans

Proposals to help Parliament to scrutinise government spending before it is given approval are put forward in a report published yesterday by an all-party select committee of MPs.

The Treasury and Civil Service Committee wants to see changes in the form in which Estimates are presented. These set out how much the Government intends to spend on various services.

Sixth Report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee—"The Form of the Estimates". HMSO, price £3.50p.

### Builders pull out

Warsaw, July 24.—Comenzacion Internacional is terminating its £50m contract in Poland for the building of a terminal and hotel complex for the state airline Lot.



Eurobonds

# How to get into a multi-million market

The diligent investor will have heard his ears tuned to Ottawa this week. It was the venue for the seventh world economic summit, at which the United States indicated to the rest of the world that its interest rates would stay at record levels for some time yet.

That raised cries from Washington of "impeach the Fed" (the United States equivalent of the Bank of England) — they are destroying Middle America. President Reagan's conversion to an austere form of monetarism is hobbling American industry as well as damaging economies elsewhere. It is also opening up a wide range of bargains for investors. Short-term American domestic money market rates have gone above 20 per cent and yields in the Eurobond markets in dollar bonds over 16 per cent.

While British investors have become familiar with currencies and currency deposits since Exchange Control regulations were relaxed in 1979, the Eurobond market remains more of a mystery. Myths and facts are swopped with equal eagerness. As it is an "off-shore" market, this is particularly so at times like these, when sterling and anything to do with it seem a bad idea.

What then? It is true that some yields are better than those on gilts, when sterling well into double figures could be made in currency conversion. It is not true that the United Kingdom investor does not have to pay tax, even though the market is in international one and interest is paid gross.

Interest rates are the key. This multi-billion marketplace has been expanding, as big corporations and government agencies use it to arrange their huge loans from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or managed fund groups around the world or other governments.

Bond prices will fall or rise in price in the market until their yield is compatible with interest rates being offered on new issues. In turn, that rate will tie in with other interest rates being offered to international investors on either money or bonds in order to compete.

That is why the bond market has been shell-shocked over the last few months. President Reagan's cold war against American inflation — designed to convince everyone that the administration means business in terms of lower wages and prices — has kept interest rates higher for longer than anyone guessed possible. While there have been dollar currency gains to pick up the dollar, the price of bonds plummeted.

Now it is probably right to be cautious about further currency gains on dollar bonds. Even the chartists think that sterling should hold for a while above \$1.80. In fact, economic forecasters see sterling back over \$2 in a year. Yields are still there, however, and bond prices will pick up when interest rates fall.

The prospects of currency gains look good indeed in Deutschmark or yen bonds. Yields offered are much less, reflecting lower interest rates in Germany and Japan, whose governments have been wary of the effect of high interest rates on industry.

So much cash has been switched into New York to take advantage of their rates that other currencies have been dumped to their detriment. At some stage the Fed will relax the reins in the United States and money transfers will be flashing back over the telexes to Frankfurt and Tokyo.

The Deutschmark is forecast to rise from the present level of 4.35 to the pound to as much as 4.20 — 3.95 in a year's time. Forecasts for the yen for the same period take it up from 432 to 404 to the pound.

What about sterling? The woeful combination of comparatively low interest rates, the degrading of a petro-currency and worries about an easing of Mr Thatcher's grip are deterring the big funds.

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## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



### Offshore funds

The advertisement on the right looks respectable. Well, on closer inspection perhaps it does not.

This week the Department of Trade announced a full review of investor protection which will almost certainly result in an updating of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The difficulties of three investment management groups in the past few months has drawn attention to the need to protect investors and to regulate the numbers of financial "consultancies" and "advisers" that have mushroomed over the last few years. The present system for authorising the licensed dealers in securities is inadequate to deal with changes in the money management industry. The other problem area is the offshore funds. As things stand, a prospectus such as the one for the mythical Astronomical Growth Fund Limited could be placed in a newspaper.

The Unit Trust Association has been pressing for changes in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. The main worry is the principle for Astronomical Growth Limited could be promoted in the United Kingdom without having to conform to any of the strict rules and regulations that the authorised unit trusts have to live with.

Naturally, the unit trusts do not like the competition. But the association, which is the important point that as things stand the way is open for any unscrupulous operator to sell his financial wares to a confused public.

Offshore funds cannot approach investors nor advertise directly like unit trusts authorised by the Department of Trade. But offshore investment groups can obtain a listing on the Stock Exchange and publish a prospectus in the national press. This may be enough to convince investors that they enjoy the same security as in a unit trust.

Many offshore funds exist to service expatriates who want to receive interest and dividends gross without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. Many of them are associated with some of the most respectable names in the investment

### PROSPECTUS

An important new investment opportunity for those who sincerely want to be rich

A copy of this prospectus has been lodged with the Registrar of Companies of England and Wales for registration. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is a company incorporated with limited liability in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1961-1968.

Its sole and simple aim is growth. Not ordinary growth, but spectacular growth. It is a response to the long-felt desire of investors, their advisers and the more discriminating commentators in the financial press for an investment vehicle which will achieve maximum capital growth through the exploitation of every available type of investment medium and strategy. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is managed by Astronomical Inc., whose specialist investment management has received acclaim for several of the most celebrated coups in recent years. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is listed on the London Stock Exchange; details are available on the cards published by Eitel Statistical Services Limited. Daily values are published in the financial press. It is important for the success of the concept that there should be no limitations on the extent or type of the investment. Apart from stock, attention will be paid to currencies, gold, silver, uranium, base metals, soft commodities, traded options, financial futures, property, etc. Activity will be directed to markets all over the world; the best opportunities often occur in smaller markets.

CHARGES: charging levels are low. There is no initial charge whatsoever except the professional intermediary's commissions are paid (rates can be quoted on request). The annual management charge is only 1/26 of 1% per week. The main charge is based on the performance of the Fund: it is taken only if the Fund is showing a profit and is at the rate of just 7/12 of 3% of the realized or unrealised capital gain assessed on a performance valuation made at the end of each calendar month by Safecash Securities of London. Shared commissions and other fees are retained by the managers in the customary way.

HOW TO APPLY: complete the application form and send it to: Astronomical Growth Fund Limited, Astronomical House, Wharf Street, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Alternatively, you may lodge your application through a qualified stockbroker, bank, solicitor, accountant or other investment or financial adviser in the UK. Shares are issued on subscription days, which are normally every Tuesday. Your shares will be allocated at the price ruling on the subscription day following receipt of your cheque. Documentation will be sent within 56 days of receipt of your order.

DIRECTORS: John H. Snappinghoist, Netherlands Antilles (President); Fred W. Schweninger, Nassau, Oong Hoi Chok, Hongkong; Federico di Montegordini, Tangier; Berthe Gnome, Switzerland.

management business. No one is worried about these.

But the point that the UTA will make to the Department of Trade's review body is that some other funds now seem to be masquerading as unit trusts, providing the same sort of service for the United Kingdom investor, but operating without any kind of control, and able effectively to advertise their services.

A disaster in one of these unregulated investment companies is a disaster for the very confidence in unit trusts as well. Margaret Drummond

No details of the limit are obtainable from the society either as regards the duration of the offer or the number of Bonds shares to be issued. Since interest rates are on the move nearly all the time any such offer must automatically be limited. To highlight this particular offer as a "strictly limited issue" is to give it a rather spurious attraction.

But the serious collector need not despair. Just occasionally a limited edition combines excellent credentials as an investment with a genuine reason for the limitation on its size. One such enterprise is the current publication by Alec Historical Editions of the 738 colour plates of plants collected by Joseph Banks and his team of botanists and draughtsmen who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia and New Zealand in 1768-1771. The whole work, known as Banks' Florilegium, is to be published over the next six years in 34 parts and in an edition of 100. The first two parts, each consisting of 45 plates, are now available at £1,375 each. The vast majority of the plates, which were engraved to the highest standard between 1771 and 1784, have been lying undisturbed in the British Museum ever since and had never been printed from before.

The quality of printing compares favourably with the best of any period. As many as ten shades of green are laid by hand into the incised lines of many plates before an impression is taken. The limitation of the edition to 100 arises from a realistic assessment by the publishers of their ability to sustain the enthusiasm of a small and dedicated workforce for more than six years, quite apart from the obvious reluctance of subscribers to wait any longer.

Averaging no more than £60 a print, the investment prospects of this particular limited edition, in that it is a landmark in botanical publishing, are brighter than any other. It is one of all the commemorative editions now flooding the market.

Robin Duthy

The author is editor of the Alternative Investment Report.



## Holiday Home . Help with improvements

I wish to buy a second house for holiday use by myself. I am buying a house, but have enough cash to pay off this mortgage. (It has a 25-year term and was commenced in 1976). I have checked with my building society, who are prepared to lend me up to £25,000. However, I need only £20,000 to buy the second property. The questions I need advice on are:

1. Will this mortgage qualify for tax relief?
2. I understand that one may change one's "main" residence. I would like to know if there is a qualifying period. (DE, Beckenham.)

For capital gains tax purposes, it is possible to elect that a second property shall be treated as your main residence. However, for the purposes of determining whether relief is due for mortgage interest, the question is whether the loan has been used to purchase a property which is actually your main residence. On the facts outlined, a second property purchased for holiday use would not constitute your main residence.

The only circumstance in which you would qualify for mortgage interest paid on a property which is not your main residence, is if you let a property. Even then, the rules are fairly restrictive, and the property has to be actually let for 26 weeks of each tax year. May I suggest that you obtain a copy of the Inland Revenue booklet IR11 which deals with relief for interest.

I am a British Government employee serving a three-year tour of duty overseas. I have just received to a monthly dividend on some unit trusts I own. Would it be possible for me, on production of the tax paid certificate supplied by the unit trust company to the Inland Revenue, to reclaim the tax paid, since I am not resident in the United Kingdom? (GWD, London, SW1.)

Income tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed simply because a person is non-resident. Indeed, a non-resident is not strictly entitled to the tax credit relief on a dividend paid by a United Kingdom company. A claim may be made by British subjects under Section 27, Taxes Act 1970, but this is unlikely to be of any benefit to a dividend section entitles a non-resident to a proportion of the allowances which he would receive if he were resident.

I say that the Section 27 relief will not be of benefit to you because I presume that your earnings as a civil servant are treated as arising in the United Kingdom (this is the normal rule) and all the allowances to which you are entitled are already being set against these earnings.

## THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announced that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 24th July 1981, and has issued to the Bank an additional amount of £250 million of each of the Stocks listed below:

- 3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984
- 3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 24th July 1981 as certified by the Government Broker, plus accrued interest.

In each case, the amount issued on 24th July 1981 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus for that Stock, save as to the particulars therein relating to the amount of the issue, the price payable, the method of issue and the first dividend payment. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 13th July 1979 and 23rd May 1980 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA.

Application had been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Stock	Redemption date	Dividend dates
3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984	19th June 1984	19th June
3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985	21st May 1985	21st May

Each further tranche of stock issued on 24th July 1981 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next dividend date applicable to the relevant Stock and will not be distinguished from the amount of the relevant Stock already in being.

BANK OF ENGLAND LONDON 24th July 1981

## What it might cost and some important points to watch

Eurobonds were invented to be dealt in by the millions or hundreds of thousands of dollars, Deutschmarks, or other currencies. But, with competition for money increasing, both stockbrokers and banks are kicking up to offer a service dealing in much smaller amounts better designed for the private investor.

If it is economic, or polite, to handle even as little as £500 for a good customer, a bank or broker will probably oblige. But the cost of a Eurobond transaction is around £15 to the bank or broker and he is going to cover his cost one way or another.

For most investors, and this is what they will generally be advised, the sensible way will be much higher — above £10,000 at the very least. So it is worth giving the same assiduous attention to searching out a good deal that most people seem to give to the very much smaller business of trading to make a profit on the holiday travellers' cheques.

The market was not invented for the small investor. It does not have protective legislation. Unlike the Stock Exchange, it has no officially published price lists or records of deals or even a set scale of commissions.

Nor does the investor have the chance of catching up with the mind a check round brokers and banks will reveal commission rates of 1/4 or 1/2 per cent at the lower end, up to 1 1/2 per cent, depending on how much your business is worth. Bond prices vary all the time, but, on the same basis, those quoted to a small investor could be at a higher price on a purchase or a lower price on a sale than for

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 11.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

* Ex dividend, a Ex alt, b Forwcast dividend, c Corrupted price, e Interim payment passed, f Price at suspension, g Dividend and yield exclude special payment, h Bid for company, i Per-forever payment, j Forwcast earnings, k Ex capital distribution, l Ex rights, m Ex scrip or share split, n Tax free, v Price adjusted for late dealings, .. No significant data.	
<b>RECENT ISSUES</b>	<b>Closing Price</b>
Aerospace Engineering 350 Ord (A35)	155-5
Allied Residential 100 Ord (33)	25-1
Boc Int'l Leasing Co 2000-4 (200)	2104
Cambridge Electronic Sys 100 Ord (75)	94
Chloride Group 7-1/2% Cum Pt	1 prem-2
Comtech Int'l 100 Ord	114
Crouzet Group 9-1/2 Cvd 1993-96 (Par)	128
Hamilton Oil 150 Ord (140)	136-2
Niemec Oil 100 Ord (140)	208
Red Kent Wtr Svc, Red Pt 1987 (4)	15-4
Red Southern Wtr Svc, Red Pt 1996 (1)	28
Rurray Technology 250 Ord (135)	99
Philcom 8-1/2% Cum Cvd Red Pref (1)	108
Sund S&B Shells Wtr Svc, Red Pt 1987 (7)	195-2
Treasury 3-1/2% Int'l United 2005 (Pt)	354
Ord Computer Technology 150 Ord (11)	97
	<b>Latest date of renew</b>
<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>	
B-P (25% partly paid)	Dec 16
Broken Bull Trups (A732)	Apr 30
Cast (175)	33 prom-3
<b>Issue price in parentheses, * Ex dividend.</b>	











## Today's events

[illegible]